The Independent.

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"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK; NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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The Independent.

JECHIEL'S LAMP.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

RABBI JECHIEL, legends tell,
Had an old lamp that served him well.
Not like Aladdin's, swift to bring
A servile Djinn on mighty wing;
Nor Rosicrucius's mystic light
That lit the sepulcher's long night;
But in his quiet house it shone
As soon as ever day had flown,
Nor sank till gay and laughing dawn
Had the dark veil of night withdrawn,
With slender wick that ever burned,
Though never oil was in it turned.
Its steadfast flame no flickering knew,
But glowed forever straight and true,
Save when a man of evil deed,
Whate'er his errand or his need,
A woman with some wrong intent,
A child on scorn and mocking bent,
A usurer with greedy eyes,
A robber come to take a prize,
A wretch with murder in his heart,
A cheating huckster from the mart—
When any such, as day was o'er,
Knocked at Jechiel's bolted door.
Whatever boon they asked of him,
The wondrous lamp burned low and dim,
Flickered and faded, till at last
Far out of sound or sight they past;
Then burned again with steady light,
Amid the darkest, stormiest night,
And better than a man-at-arms
Guarded the poor old Jew from harms.
Oh! had Jechiel's lamp been mine,
Above my door to burn and shine,
What secret craft, what soft-eyed sin
Had never set their feet within!
The love that seemed a blissful fate
But grew to be more false than hate;
The hearts that won my tenderest trust,
Which trial turned to bitter dust;
The generous faith and truth I dreamed
To be the very good they seemed,
But knew at last for lie and snare
With wrath and grief beyond compare;
The flattering friend I could not know
Was but a masked and deadly foe;
The life-long hope that turned to be
A dreadful life-long memory;
The promises that fell away,
As blossoms do, in one brief day;
Honor, on which my soul relied,
That proved the garb of selfish pride;
All that my faithful, foolish heart
Made of its very life a part,
Beguiled, deluded, o'er and o'er,
And robbed of all its little store—
These had I known for what they meant,
Their vaunted good, their ill intent,
Had old Jechiel's lamp been mine,
On these false visitants to shine,
And balk the crowd that came to wait,
Like wolves before some peasant's gate.
Yet the sharp question needs must call:
Should I have had its light at all?

WINSTED, CONN.

AN UNPUBLISHED STORY OF LINCOLN.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

IN one of my temperance pilgrimages through Illinois I met a gentleman who was the companion of a dreary ride which Lincoln made in a light wagon, going the rounds of a circuit court where he had clients to look after. The weather was rainy, the road "heavy" with mud of the Southern Illinois pattern, never to be imagined as to its blackness and profundity by him who has not seen it and assuredly needing no description to jostle the memory of him who has. Lincoln enlivened the way with anecdote and recital, for few, indeed, were the incidents that relieved the tedium of the trip. At last, in wallowing through a "slough" of the most approved Western manufacture, they came upon a poor shark of a hog, who had succumbed to gravitation and was literally fast in the mud. The lawyers commented on the poor creature's pitiful condition and drove on. About half a mile was laboriously gone over, when Lincoln suddenly exclaimed:

"I don't know how you feel about it, but I've got to go back and pull that pig out of the slough."

His comrade laughed, thinking it merely a joke; but what was his surprise when Lincoln dismounted, left him to his reflections, and, striding slowly back, like a man on stilts, picking his way as his long walking implements permitted, he grappled with the drowning swine, dragged him out of the ditch, left him on its edge to recover his strength, slowly measured off the distance back to his buggy, and the two men drove on as if nothing had happened.

One incident like that, revealing a great and magnanimous character, while yet utterly unknown to fame, is worth a volume of dress-parade records, posthumous or otherwise. It is for this reason we cherish the stories of Lincoln's and of Garfield's obscurity, and delight to find that they were always great.

The grand and brotherly nature which could not consent to see the lowest of animals suffer without coming to its rescue, at great personal discomfort, was nurtured by years of self-abnegation for the great struggle, when he should be strong enough to "put a shoulder to the wheel," that should lift the chariot of state out of the mire and set a subject race upon its feet.

NEW YORK CITY.

A WOMAN'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S New Year's Day Reception at the White House (already how far away it seems) was marked by the same unexceptionable taste which thus far has given a preponderating tone to all his official acts. Wisdom is better than genius for all available purposes, and under certain conditions tact may rise to the acme of a talent. Imperceptibly, but surely, the challenged President gains upon the people's confidence by the intuition and the insight through which he wounds no sensibilities and outrages no prejudices. He has demonstrated himself to be the possessor of that rare and wonderful power the power to "go slow."

Precipitancy! What anguish and defeat it wrought for Garfield! Whatever the woes of the present Administration are to be, they are not to be those of haste nor of over-talking.

"The amount of time people spend in talking is frightful," said Voltaire.

Loquacity dilates and weakens every noble thing or theme it touches.

I have never been able to look without a shudder on the vivid picture made by Guiteau—of Garfield and Blaine, arm in arm, gesticulating, talking vehemently—down Fifteenth Street that July night before the fatal day. Nor that same ceaseless flow of talk carried on to the last instant of life to one that fateful morning. Only death could stop it.

Garfield weakened his Administration not only by talking too much and to too many himself, but also by listening too much to the overpowering talk of one man.

The loop-holes through which the enemy will peep into the weak places of the present Administration will not be made, at least, by too much tongue. If its managers are ever moved by the exigencies of occasion to stir with too much celerity this aggressive member, it, surely, will not be on the streets, or in buggies, or in railroad stations. To go back to the President's New Year's reception, its great, outside-waiting crowd—waiting to "shake hands" with the President—proved that, though men may come and men may go, the President goes on forever. It also proved that, provided there be a President's face to stare at, a President's hand to shake, it is of slight importance to the hand-shaking crowd what particular man may own them. For this special purpose Arthur did just as well as Garfield, with the additional zest of being a fresher object for the public gaze to contemplate.

A deeper feeling emanating from all thoughtful minds, all affectionate hearts is this, that the house of the nation, on which Death set a world-seal, should for months, at least, be sacred to bereavement. This feeling President Arthur not only recognizes, but shares, and his verdict that for six months the White House shall be, even to the public, the house of mourning, wins the appreciation and approval of all right-minded people.

Out of a slow and, doubtless, fatiguing process the new Cabinet is evolving. Time is needed to show, with due politeness, the last member of the Garfield Cabinet to the back door; but he will reach it in due season.

Nothing could be more naturally human than that President Arthur should want his very own Cabinet. His personal liking for this or that man in his predecessor's Cabinet could not take a whit from the reasons of state and of politics why he should have his own chosen advisers and in the most distinctive sense his own Administration. President Arthur is too sensitive a man not to feel keenly, under all his silence, the peculiar and profound disadvantages of his advent to official power. Never in the whole history of the Government did a President have such a personal incentive to build up an honorable and honored personal administration.

Perhaps to every man once in his mortal years comes the supreme opportunity of success.

Certainly, no one outside of his personal fellowships dreamed that Chester A. Arthur possessed the fibers of latent strength which have been strained into dominant and conspicuous action since he has become President of the United States. Up to a very late day he was called this man's man and that man's man. All the country regarded him as Conkling's Vice-President, a sop to appease the sore wrath of the grand-iloquent third-termer. Garfield and Blaine welcomed him accordingly. The former was too kind and the latter too cunning to meet him with less than personal kindness, but, as I wrote you before, as Vice-President he was not wanted at the White House nor was he welcomed there. The wheel went round with unexpected celerity. The man at the bottom, the man left out of all those gesticulating arm-in-arm confidences is now at the top; and, if ever a man at top had an incentive to do well for himself and his posterity, as well as for his country, that man is Chester A. Arthur.

He does not forget anything. He does not forget that he never even hoped to be the nation's choice for its President. He does not forget that an assassin and an awful crime, not the people's franchise, placed him where he is. His conduct in every particular has proved how keen and sensitive is his consciousness of these unhappy facts. They in themselves are sufficient to goad a man to do his utmost best. They are sufficient to make a man determine out of the chaos behind and before him to shape a policy so comprehensive, so national, and yet so individual that it will set his own name forever above the last shadow of question or reproach. This is the task, momentous equally to the nation and to himself, that is set as President, before Chester A. Arthur. To measure the delicacy and difficulty of this task, one has only to recall the toughness, the tenacity, not to say the "cussedness" of his two next friends, Conkling and Grant. The two rocks ready to shatter him are the friends of his past and the factions of his party. Let him prove himself greater than either—larger, loftier in moral purpose and patriotism than both—and a new star, pale and resplendent, will climb to the zenith of the political heaven.

But not yet has he gained that ascendent vantage sphere of impersonal action. Oh! no. Were he poised on that perch of supernal executive wisdom, he would not have made Timothy Howe Postmaster-General. Spare us, Mr. Arthur, further the melancholy sight of seeing drawn back from the hibernating pastures of their involuntary seclusion the pack-horses of the Grant Administrations. Only a geographical excuse or the desirability of providing an impecunious member of the Howe family with a chief clerkship could be given as a reason why Timothy Howe, of Wisconsin, should be made Postmaster-General. To follow so conspicuous an example of business ability, of alert thoroughness in the administration of a great public department as was personified in the late Postmaster-General James with the total lack of fitness and of experience concentrated in the present incumbent is cruel, in comparison, as well as fatal to the best interests of the department.

President Arthur will prove himself to be a great President when he is strong enough to refuse General Grant, or any one else who asks him, to set a figure-head merely at the head of any department of the Government. That is all Father Howe is or ever will be. That is all that the smiling Key was. When people used to call to see the Postmaster-General, this amiable satrap would walk blandly forth and lead them to the door of the office of Mr. Tyner, the *real* Postmaster-General.

Mr. Howe may do likewise. When persons call to see the Postmaster-General on business, he, with a smile equally equable, may lead them to the office-doors of either Elmer or Hatton.

The appointment of Howe is the only one made by President Arthur which betrays actual weakness and an unmistakable yielding to factional force. Howe was enough of a Grant man to write that the nomination of Garfield was a sin; but his most devoted service to the chiefs of his clan was always that of a henchman. I see him now as I saw him in the days of great debate, in which Schurz and Sumner, Cam-

ersen and Conkling were pitted foes, the second-rate man, Nature's scavitor, hanging on the words, whispering in the ears of his Mentors, then rising to saw the air with his arms and tear it with hollow shouts of his wrath at Sumner. Well, it was only a jackdaw pecking at an eagle; but is the final Postmaster-Generalship a part of his late reward for bullying Sumner, who dared oppose the mighty Grant in his San Domingo scheme?

Senator Frelinghuysen, in a mild way, did the same, only he never forgot he was a gentleman, backed by an historic name that he was bound to decorate, therefore he could be no other man's echo. He likewise has his reward; but it is such a national relief to have well-bred quietude take the place of plebeian gas-blowing in the State Department; to have our small sister South American States subside under the feathers so ruffled at our proffers of mighty North American patronage; so comfortable to have Europe draw in her anxious horns; so assuring to the future peace of the nation to have a Secretary of State whose central impulse and object is not to make himself the chief spoke in the wheel of administration; to make war with the whole earth, rather than not be called the Great Secretary of State—all this is so consoling. And Mr. Frelinghuysen, meanwhile, is so mild and well-bred a "Stalwart" he has won a universal welcome that could be given in the same place and degree to but few of his reputed political ilk.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is a man of impressive presence, of handsome face, and of elegant manners. He is tall and slight, rather than robust. He is not bald, but has iron-gray curling hair, regular and not large features, with a curl on his lips, which accounts for a speech which he has the repute of having made: "I can humble myself before God; before man, never." Truth impels me to say that I do not know that he made this remark; yet it illustrates a visible and dominant trait of his character. He is a kind-hearted and true-hearted gentleman, who has the natural right to remember his grandfather.

The President can scarcely make another appointment that will call forth such universal approbation as that of Justice Gray, of Massachusetts. Filled with worthy men as the Supreme Bench is, the consciousness had come to be universal that it could boast of no great jurist, that the average standing of its judges was scarcely worthy the highest tribunal of a great country. It had become a common thing for lawyers pleading before its bar to wish that they addressed, at least, one illustrious man. Several of these gentlemen feel better now that they contemplate at the junior end of the Bench the imposing figure of Massachusetts' distinguished chief-justice.

Judge Gray is about 52 years old. He graduated from Harvard College at the age of 3. He took a regular course in the Harvard Law School and read law with the present Judge Lowell. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1851. He was reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from 1854 to 1861. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1864, and, upon the death of Chief-Justice Chapman, in 1873, he was appointed his successor. He was a delegate to the first State Convention of the Free Soil Party and was actively associated with Charles Sumner, C. F. Adams, Henry Wilson, S. C. Phillips, J. G. Palfrey, and others in that movement.

Monday seems to be a favorite day for loiterers to drop into the Supreme Court-room, and they were rewarded yesterday by the sight of the new Justice from Massachusetts taking the oath of office, which he did with a sensitiveness of manner that evinced fine sensibility, without detracting the slightest from his dignity.

I had listened to such vast accounts of the dread judicial manner of Justice Gray as chief-justice of Massachusetts that I saw his rosy face the first time with a conscious relief—that is, a less awful Jove than I expected. His utterances may be ponderous and solemn; he may be "down" on women speaking in meeting—*i. e.*, in court (most men are, "'tis their nature to"); but all the same his face and expression tell of a long and intimate acquaintance with the good things of this world, sufficient in itself to mollify at certain times and places the most oppressive consciousness of grandeur and of greatness. One may see that it would not be difficult for this fine gentleman, in tones sufficiently freezing, to order out of a court the poor, shiftless plebeian, to rebuke illiterate himself in a costume fit in which to address judicial gentlemen; but it is equally easy to see that the new Justice and the new President might be, by natural sinners, particularly fine fellows, "well met" at the end of two fishing-rods, out with Nature beside some prolific mountain-stream. Out fishing, this gentleman may not be oppressively conscious that he was born in Boston; but will not every tradition of Beacon Street, every drop of inherited Puritanical propriety stir outraged in his blood when his eyes confront for the first time within the bar of the Supreme Court-room Belva Lockwood, addressing the Chief Justice in behalf of some client, or Mary Walker, that poor little futile attempt at masculinity, leaning against the bar, chewing her ivory-headed cane in a man's trowsers and a woman's ruff? As I have never become reconciled to these sights myself, I have a natural feeling of apprehension for a judge, a man, and a Bostonian who has yet to behold them.

I have seen queer people, very queer people in Boston, people who looked as if they had grown wizzened on vegetables and that devotion to "the utter" in every subject under the sun, which in itself is naturally fatiguing; but the palm of queerness must be given to the queer who congregate at the Capital. The outline of Judge Gray's features recall the face of Oliver Goldsmith, with just enough more chin to save him from the helpless weaknesses of that most gentle and unfortunate poet. Judge Gray's tones may be as ponderous as they say, but his face is not formidable, not in the least. A nose inclined to ascend always "pokes fun" at the most tremendous dignity that asserts itself beneath. In person and in presence he recalls the august figure of Chief-Justice Chase—has the same fine carriage and pose of head, and it is pleasant to see it back again, even in another, to embellish this illustrious council and chamber.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January, 1882.

THE AFTER CONDITION OF DISCIPLESHIP.

BY THE REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST.

"BELIEVE on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved" was the concise answer of Paul to the jailor's vehement and anxious question: "What shall I do to be saved?" This is simple and is to be taken at its face value. It means just what it says—no more, no less. It was a frank and honest answer to an honest and blunt question. I fancy there was no hair-splitting by the apostle with the jailor concerning the difference between historical and evangelical faith, between traditional and justifying faith. "Believe" was a common every-day word, with a common and every day meaning. When it was applied to the Lord Jesus Christ, it did not change its meaning in the least, only it mounted from earth to Heaven, and grappled with an object which it had hitherto had no dealing with—so vast and grand, so laden with life and love, and joy and peace, not for time, but for eternity—that it became transfigured in its new relation. That only is the difference between "secular" and "scriptural" faith. In the one case faith deals with man with reference to temporal things, and in the other case it deals with God in Christ, laden with grace and glory, concerning spiritual and eternal things. But this simple transaction is not the end of the believer's relation to Christ. It is but the beginning. It puts him on, perhaps across the threshold of the Kingdom of Heaven, but certainly not beyond the vestibule of God's salvation.

Here the believer is met with another condition; not, indeed, a justifying condition, but a testing and qualifying one: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me." Now this may fairly be called the after condition of salvation. There are many who stumble and turn back when they come to the Cross on which the Son of God died; but I am persuaded that many more turn back (if not openly, at least in heart) when they come to the cross upon which "they who are Christ's" must "crucify the flesh, with its affections and lusts."

The contemplation of this cross presented by Jesus to every one who will be his disciple leads inevitably to the conclusion that, if there is anything in this life that should be entered upon with careful consideration, it is the open confession of Christ and Christianity; or, for that matter, a secret confession of it to one's own hope, for this cross lies in the way of the secret, as well as the open confessor. If, indeed, there can be any such thing as secretly confessing Christ or such a person as a secret disciple. The Christian life should be begun with consideration, if not for others, at least for these two reasons: *First.* Mistaken views of Christ and his salvation are seldom corrected. That is to say, most people continue in the direction in which they start. *Second.* If mistaken views are embraced and entertained until they become more or less fixed, they are corrected, if at all, through great pain and sorrow.

Far better not enter upon a profession of Christianity than to do so to your own deceiving and to the dishonor of Him whose name you have confessed. In this connection there is nothing more painful than to see a multitude running after Christ, apparently following on well for a season, and then turning back to the world, deceiving themselves, it may be, and misrepresenting Christ to the world, as they certainly do who are not showing forth his praises and beauties, whose ostensible witnesses they are. And yet this is no uncommon spectacle in our day and generation. The yoke of service and cross of discipleship is taken gayly and lightly, the one to be quickly thrown away as soon as it "crosses" the flesh; and the other, if not slipped entirely, is worn unwillingly and rather as the badge of a service that is galling than as an honored, easy, and joyous instrument of practical allegiance to the Lord of life and glory.

Against such mistakes the Saviour repeatedly guarded his hearers, and even those most devoted disciples of the inner circle, as, for instance, when, in answer to Peter's unconsidered remonstrance against his avowed purpose to go up to Jerusalem, there to be betrayed and put to death (Matt. xvi, 21—25), he clearly lays down this law. As it was needful for him to *purchase* salvation by *his* self-abnegation and death upon the cross, so it was needful for all those who were come after him to *win* it by *their* self-abnegation and death on the cross. And again, in this same connection, he cautions them against hasty discipleship by the parable of the man who began to build a house without counting the cost; or the king who went out to fight his adversary without first ascertaining whether he was able with ten thousand to meet him who came with twenty thousand—"So likewise whosoever he be of you who forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." (Luke xiv, 25—33). And so, again, not to call to mind more, his most emphatic assertion that no man could serve two masters—*i. e.*, God and Mammon (Matt. vi, 24)—spoken of and to those who were attempting to compass and harmonize two entirely opposite things—viz., the worship of God and the gratification of their own natural desires and inclinations. These and many similar Scriptures are worthy of a fresh and profound study by the Church of God to-day. We draw from them, at least, these three practical thoughts:

1. That discipleship must always be a matter of absolutely free and voluntary choice. There may be, and, indeed, is, in the case of every truly converted man, divine influence and power brought to bear upon his all-inclusive mind—will, affections, hopes, and fears; but there is no *violence*, no compulsion by the Spirit of God by which a man is forced against his will into a confession of faith in Christ and so into the ranks of his disciples. His followers are recruited, not drafted. If any man *will* be my disciple, *let* him come; but with this understanding, that it involves on his part (1) self-denial, (2) cross-bearing, (3) continuance or endurance to the end. Indeed, the voluntary principle is so far developed in Christianity that it keeps the door open for withdrawal at *will*. There is no violent compulsion used to make good the doctrine of the saints' perseverance. It is true that the saints will be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation; not, however, against, but with the full and eager consent and energy of their wills.

At the time of a great apostasy among the early followers of Christ, developed by some preaching of his, which to-day is called "high doctrine" (John vi, 66—69), Jesus turned to those remaining and said "Will ye also go away?" as if to say "I will not keep you against your wills, but will suffer you to go too." How precious the answer of Peter, "Lord, to whom shall we go?" and they clave to him as Ruth did to Naomi, while Orpah kissed her and departed back to her own country from whence she came out, as many do now. What a vast difference between "kisses" and "cleaving to" one.

2. Let this truth on both sides of it be so fully established that all make-believe disciples may hesitate before enrolling themselves among Christ's disciples. There are too many of them in the Church now and every added one increases her weakness. In proportion as the house is large and high and the material poor, the fall is immanent and the calamity will be great, so it is and will be with the nominal Church of Christ. Let the after condition be carefully considered both by the Church and the professor.

3. And let it be fully realized by those who have already numbered themselves with the disciples, who have brought their bodies into the Church, but left their hearts in the world, that the door is open for them to depart, with Demas and others who loved the present world. If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ and is not willing to take the cross and follow him in self-denial,

"Through duties and through trials too"

let him go out from among the disciples, and let it be known that the after condition was too hard for the flesh.

For be assured that the Master wants no unwilling disciples, no drafted soldiers in his army. If unwilling, he asks you not to enter; if, having entered, you find the cross too repulsive to "the flesh," or too heavy, or the way too long or diverging too far from the world, and the crown and palm and robe at the end too far off, or not to your mind, then the door is open behind you, and you can depart out as you came in, for he will have all know the truth of this saying: "He that taketh not up his cross and followeth me cannot be my disciple."

BROOKLYN, L. I.

OUR FOREST-FIRES.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

PERHAPS the greatest forest-fire and certainly the most terrible in some respects that has yet occurred in our country was that of 1868, on the Gold Coast of Oregon. This mining region, reaching from California to the mouth of the Umpqua River, a distance of several hundred miles, consisted mainly of a strip of black sand, sown with finest gold-dust. This strip of sand, being only a few inches in thickness and wide or narrow as the morning-tide fashioned it, was marvelously rich, and when first discovered, in 1850, drew a host of adventurers to this coast.

In a few years they subjugated the Indian, shot, hung, or had sent to the reservations the last native "keeper of the forest," and the mighty woods, stretching the whole length of the coast and back from the very edge of the sea, was left untenanted. Those majestic trees reached to the summit of the Coast Range, where the dense black monarchs topped above the clouds and in one or two places touched eternal snow.

Pine, cedar, fir of many species, yew, tamarack, and almost every kind of evergreen, as well as a dense but less ambitious undergrowth of deciduous trees shut out the sun from almost every foot of these most fertile lands, which sloped back and up from the sea to the snow.

This fine timber attracted lumbermen, and mills were soon established all up and down the coast. San Francisco was built and rebuilt from these woods.

The best trees only were cut down, and, of course, only the best part of each tree

was used. The remaining part of each fallen monarch was left to dry and make fuel for the destruction of what trees the lumbermen left standing.

In a few years the *débris* from fallen trees was, of course, very great. This, added to the annual increase of leaves, moss, cones, and so on, made a strata of combustible material that only waited a dry season to sweep the whole land as clean as your palm.

Of course, mill-owners and the few settlers dotted down here and there in the dense wood were not entirely blind to their peril; but they certainly had little conception of how terrible the fire would be when it came.

I spent the Summer of 1862 here, and well remember that mill-owners kept men constantly patroling the narrow roads in the deep, dark woods reaching to and from their property and watching for fires night and day.

The accumulation of rotting and dry material had become so great that spontaneous combustion, one of Nature's ways of relieving herself of such a load, was not infrequent in the dense and somber forest.

In the Autumn of 1868 the long-dreaded fire was fanned into uncontrollable fury by a strong wind from the sea and this once most magnificent forest in America was doomed.

I did not see this fire; but I think, from what those few survivors who saw it have told me, it was the most fearful as well as most magnificent sight that has ever been.

A young settler, with his wife and two children, the youngest an infant of only a few days old, told me only a few weeks after the fire his sad experience in this conflagration, and I know of nothing more dreadful.

His cabin lay a mile from the sea by the side of a lumber-road, and he had a little garden and some fruit trees planted about the door-yard.

The Autumn was late and hot and the whole woods were hazy and dim, so that one could not see far, even down the road toward the sea.

Suddenly, one afternoon, he saw a California lion leap over his garden-fence and creep up the path toward his door. The man took down his gun; but the lion had her young whelp in her mouth and kept creeping closer and closer to him, looking back over her shoulder with her eyes large and luminous, yet in such a pleading human look that he did not shoot, but, guessing the awful truth, he went back into the house, took up the baby and other child, and, leaving his wife asleep, rushed down the road for the sea.

Before he reached the sea the baby was dead, and the other child died soon after from suffocation. His plan of returning for the poor, helpless wife, as soon as he had carried the children out of danger, was, of course, now an impossible one.

The coast was not so populous by a great deal as it had been. Only a few hundred people now remained and the houses in the towns were not half inhabited. But the only escape for any one was the sea, and even here the smoke soon fell so dense that men could hardly see each other's faces and children died from suffocation.

One woman, who had got separated from her husband in trying to reach the sea, had three children with her, all of whom died, from one cause and another, during the dark and dreadful days that followed. She was found wandering up and down the beach by a Government ship, which touched here soon after, and taken to San Francisco, where she died in an asylum for the insane.

Perhaps the most remarkable sight here was the howling mass of wild beasts driven down to the very narrow beach by the flames. The young settler spoken of tells me he was crowded and pushed about by bears and other beasts more than once, as he groped along the sands, with his dying children in his arms.

Another man, who was fortunate enough to find a boat to escape in, told me that rats, reptiles, squirrels, rabbits, deer, elk, and, indeed, all kinds of beasts or creatures that inhabit the Oregon forests, crowded together as if one family and did not attempt to harm each other.

This man, with his friends in the boat, fearing they should suffocate if they remained or have their boat swamped by the millions of creatures that crowded into the sea, put out to a little group of islands which lie a few miles out from the shore; but even there they found they had been preceded by bear, elk, deer, and other large quadrupeds. He asserts that he sat side by side with an enormous brown bear that night, looking back at the fire, which swept twenty miles up the mountain from the sea and up and down the coast one solid sheet of flame.

He says the beasts howled dolefully for their lost young, and that even the sea-cows came up out of the sea on the little islands and, lifting up their large, melancholy eyes toward the burning forest, joined in the universal wail.

Remote from all communication, this conflagration did not get the ears of the world and its story has never been fully told. I think no one ever knew how many people perished. Perhaps not a great many, but that forest perished utterly. And as you sail up or down the Oregon coast, all the way from Coos Bay to Gold River, you only see standing the storm-whitened trunks of a few of the most sturdy monarchs, which were not entirely consumed.

Born and brought up in the wilderness, I am familiar with a few facts about these great forest-fires, the cause and the remedy, which are not generally known, and to these facts I beg to call the attention of Congress and the country.

I suppose no one can be found in all our broad land who has not contributed something toward the aid of the Michigan sufferers, even though that something was only honest pity and a prayer; but the truth is, this and like calamities are not to be encompassed or overcome by the contribution of either money, pity, or prayers. These fires will be repeated. Men at the head of the nation must look at this matter, study it, take it in hand, and come to understand it. Millions of property has been destroyed; hundreds of lives lost. A thousand square miles of the country is in blackness and desolation, as if in deepest mourning.

Why? Is no one to blame? Must the land lie still and be consumed? Must the hard-fisted farmer, whose face is to the earth, and whose eyes are blinded by dust, and whose intellect is dulled by toil, be burned out whenever and wherever the winds happen to blow or fires to lay hold of a dry and combustible forest?

Not at all. The remedy or prevention is simple and certain, and it rests with the Government to make practical application of it; or, should the Government fail to move in the matter, the farmers and settlers themselves may do much to prevent these fires, if they will only follow the practice and precautions used by the Indians when they had command of the forests, as I shall presently describe.

We all know how the country becomes dulled and indifferent to a great calamity so soon as the dead are buried out of sight; and we know how men shut their ears, with a slam in your face, as it were, after the excitement is over. A very good man may give five or fifty dollars to aid the sufferers, as in a case like this, and then button up his pocket, and, thinking he has done a very generous thing and all that can possibly be asked, turn his back on the whole affair and forget it.

But this is an affair not to be forgotten. Nature will not allow it. If not attended to, it will be repeated and repeated, as it has been repeated, till some day the calamity will be so terrible that neither contributions of money, nor prayers, nor pity can persuade forgetfulness.

I have waited in vain for some suggestion from the thinkers of the land and those in authority, by which these forests, property, and human life might not be so foolishly sacrificed; but the press and the people are quietly going to sleep over the question, as they did over the terrible calamities in these same Michigan forests now more than ten years ago.

And right here I stop and wonder how many will remember the fearful fires in the Michigan forests a decade since. The bodies of a whole family found in a well here; the heaps of charred bodies found in the woods, fields, and even by the water's edge, where the miserable people crouched, to escape the fury of the flames which were fed by the accumulated *débris* of many years.

The fires of ten years since were, in fact, very much like those of this past year, which have just now had the ears of the world; only they were overlapped by the conflagration in Chicago and forgotten almost at once.

The remedy or, rather, the means of preventing these is natural, simple, and easy. We have only to follow the thoughtful example of the Indians each year, and our forests and those making their homes there are safe enough.

The remedy is to have fires regularly every year, instead of every tenth year or as chance compels them. In this single line lies the whole secret.

NEW YORK CITY.

AFTER "PATIENCE."

A BROKER'S VISION.

BY MARY B. BURNETT.

Low amber lights across the dim horizon,
No moon, no stars, only the ghost of daylight,
Only the sad wind sighing through gray rushes,
Lulled at the dewfall.

Then to me, musing, came a dream, a vision:
A maid with lute and lily, softly caroling
A mournful roundelay, the frail strings sighing
With song too precious.

A damsel weariful and subtly tender,
With pale robes clinging in the misty gloaming,
And hair unbound, and sad eyes looking backward,
To the dead ages.

Singing a song too, too intense and pleading:
"Beauty return unto the haunts of mortals,
For thou art exquisite and always precious,
Supremely precious!"

Ah! then the wonder, the delight, the passion
Of lovely maidens singing in the twilight,
Maidens ethereal, pale æsthetic shadows,
Consummate angels.

Long-haired, and clothed about with tender colors,
Soft greens and grays, and shades impalpable,
And dead-leaf tints, each slender maiden clasping
A wan white lily;

Touching her lute with sweet lips and white fingers,
Until it throbbed forth little songs like kisses,
Songs all too full of love and tears and laughter,
Intense and utter.

Ah! vision too delightsome, too, too gracious,
Impossible, beyond our deep aspiring!
For we've forgotten Mediæval Beauty
Craving the Future.

We are too commonplace for maids ethereal,
And "Early English" damsels do not take us
Like the bright girls, in Ulsters and in Derbys,
Who scold our servants,

Order our lives, perchance, "just too distinctly,"
And hold themselves as models for our worship:
We *may* "live up to them." Is it not better
To do that truly?

Then maids with Lute and Lily farewell sweetly;
When Time runs back again to fetch day golden
Perchance we'll meet— I heard a sound of laughter,
And Kitty saying:

"What are you doing, Jack, out here at dewfall?
You'll have pneumonia next. Here is a telegram,
And if you wish to catch the train to Boston,
Well, you must hurry.

"I've packed your traps, love, and your supper's waiting.
What is the matter, Jack? Have you been dreaming?"
"Why, yes, I think I have. Come, let's to supper.
Where's the telegram?"

NEW YORK CITY.

"THE CIVIL SERVICE ISSUE."

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

III.

BY DORMAN B. EATON, ESQ.

THERE is another element of the system which, like the four-years' term doctrine, standing a little aside from its main theories, requires a few words here. I mean political assessments or extortion, under pain of removal, from the salaries of the public servants of the money wanted to pay those secret and often corrupt expenses of the party managers, for which they fear to make an open appeal to the people. President Hayes justly said that, "if the salaries were reasonable, to thus tax them is gross injustice; and if made excessive, that they may bear the tax, it is indirect robbery of the public treasury." President Garfield declared this extortion "shameful," and that "a large share of the so-called electioneering fund in many cases never gets beyond the pockets of the shysters and the mere camp-followers of the party." The whole practice is an insult to the Government itself, which is tolerated by no other people more enlightened than those of Turkey or Mexico. It degrades the public servant, causing him to feel that the Government he serves is either too feeble or to careless of justice to protect him, and that any form of reimbursement of his loss is justifiable. If the Government allows a collector to extort $50 as a five-per-cent. assessment upon a clerk's salary, for those camp-followers, under menace of removal, and that clerk, thereupon, reimburses his loss by collecting $50 from traveler or importer for not reporting his property for duty, how stands the balance of wrong?

It has been such pillage of the vast Federal and municipal salaries at the City of New York which has furnished the money for sustaining the despotic primary system and chieftain dictation of both parties there. There is a bill now pending in Congress carefully framed for suppressing that abuse, through adequate penal provisions, and I cannot doubt that its passage would greatly aid the reform of the Civil Service. It involves no party issue, but great principles of morality and justice. Why should not the pulpit speak in its behalf? But a broad view must convince us that the great source and center of Spoils System supremacy and the most vital and prolific elements of its strength are to be found in the power of appointment and removal prostituted to personal and party evils; that mighty power which, at its pleasure, fills more than 82,000 official places, *being more than eight-tenths of all the persons in the national service*, and determines who (including the appointed officials in the legislative and judicial departments) shall receive as compensation every year nearly fifty millions of dollars of Federal money, to which vastly greater numbers and amounts must be added for the states and municipalities. The political influence and the Briarean hands of its minions touch every interest of business and every spring of political action in all the districts of the Union and at all the centers of politics.

This mighty power has rebelled against the restraints of the Constitution and the moral laws of official life, recognizing as a rule no higher standard than official pleasure and party expediency. Its law of duty is that of the despot—the pleasure of the king and the interest of the privileged class. Variously distributed, as we have seen, between several officials, its secret, irresponsible, venal, and partisan exercise is further facilitated by the facts that it is a mere appendage of some apparently larger official function by which the public eye is dazzled, that its responsibilities have been but little noticed in our political literature, and that no adequate means have been provided for punishing its corrupt use. Our bribery laws are far narrower than those of Great Britain, hardly touching the venal bartering of appointments. It has hardly become the public judgment that to use the appointing power for personal ends is as indefensible as to use the public money for the same ends. The teaching in our colleges and professional schools has as yet done little to develop a higher sense of official duty and responsibility. That is a slow but it is an essential means of relief against the abuse of this great power,

When this vast power of appointment had thus discarded both duty and the Constitution, by becoming a mere agency of party and influence, it was natural that members of Congress should acquire large control over it. The power of making all laws and appropriations, when used in the spirit of the Spoils System, was a power of defeating the favorite policy of presidents. The ability of the Senate to refuse the confirmation of the nominees of the Executive was even more formidable than the power of the House over the appropriations upon which he relied. Nothing, in a selfish sense, was more natural than what has happened, that members of Congress took to themselves the control of the greater portion of the appointments and removals—a demoralizing monopoly which they now enjoy—thus reducing the Executive to a disastrous dependence upon Congress and giving its members an interest in administrative abuses which vastly increases the difficulty of their removal. Thus the true counterpoise of the Government and the separation and independence of departments has been seriously impaired. Members promise appointments for votes for themselves. In the language of Senator Dawes, the Spoils System "subordinates the duties of the legislator to the distribution of favors, the liquidation of debts, and the making of provision for the thriftless." Such has been the usurpation of the Senate that the President can, with few exceptions, remove or secure a successor to any of the 3,500 of his principal subordinates, through whom the executive work is carried on, without the approval of the Senate, based on party considerations, if not "on the favor" of individual senators.

There are English laws, based on broad experience, which show us how this evil may, to a considerable extent, be abated by penal statutes, if only our congressmen have the courage and patriotism to pass them; but, much as this legislation deserves our serious attention, I have no space for further reference to it.

There is yet another agency by which this evil may be in great measure suppressed, which is more readily enforced than any other, and which may, at the same time, be made highly beneficial in its incidental effects. I mean the ascertainment by examination of real fitness for office as a condition of exercising appointing power. This is the aim of the Pendleton Bill, now pending in Congress, which I must regard as a vital measure of Civil Service Reform, upon which its friends may wisely concentrate their efforts.

This bill having been lately discussed in these columns, I need not recall its leading features. It provides a practicable agency for ascertaining, by public examinations (and probationary service before actual appointment), not mere literary attainments, which is the charge of the spoilsmen, but the character, natural capacity, and information needed in the official places. It would enforce a merit system of office. The bill proceeds not on the theory declared in Jackson's first message, that every person has an equal right to office; but on the plain and just basis that the right or, rather, the righteous claim of each man and woman to have one of its inferior offices is in proportion to his or her measure of character and capacity for fitly discharging its duties, irrespective of either political or religious opinions. Such being the just claim of the citizen, it is a correlative duty of the Government to ascertain and test these qualifications before and as a condition and basis of appointments. To fail to do so or to disregard the superiority thereby shown is a plain injustice to the citizen. The privilege of being examined and of having one's relative fitness put in comparison in a free, open competitive test of merit is, under the bill, to be open to all on equal terms. From a few of the best disclosed by these examinations the appointments are to be made.

Thus it will be seen that these examinations would put an effectual check upon the abuse of the appointing power, cutting under official favoritism and defeating party pressure; limiting the exercise of that power to the most worthy, as disclosed by the examinations, in whose favor alone it can be rightfully used, consistently with common justice, in the spirit of the Constitution itself, or according to the early practice under it. Every appointment thus made is one place—one prize and salary—withdrawn from the vast mass of spoils heretofore won by bargain and coercion.

Every applicant for one of these inferior offices must go into the competition or retire. Whatever personal favorites or relatives the appointing officer would prefer to select, whatever henchmen a party chieftain would foist upon the public pay-rolls, whatever electioneering manager or member of Congress would press into the departments would be met by the examinations under this bill, if a law, and would be compelled to go before the examining board and prove himself most worthy, as against every unaided citizen who should chose to compete against him, or he could not be one of those from whom appointments could be made. Favoritism and pressure are thus made unavailing; but, for the same reason, every partisan chieftain and every official patronage-monger is pretty sure to oppose the bill. How such a method, once enforced, would in manifold ways tend to suppress corrupt pressure, intrigue, and bargains in our politics, in the same degree that would open the public service to character, capacity, and true manhood, and, hence, make it able, manly, and efficient, I have no space for pointing out and only a little reflection is needed to comprehend.

The competitive examinations, as made compulsory by this bill, though the President may extend them in his discretion, embrace the great departments at Washington and the larger custom-houses and post-offices, where there shall be more than fifty clerks serving, being thus limited at first to about thirty officers in all outside of Washington; where are the great centers of official and partisan despotism and corruption and, hence, where such examinations are most needed. The results at such places will be and should be decisive of the extension of the system.

But it is not to be expected that competitive examinations will ever be applied at the very small post-offices, or that any more than very general examinations will be extended to isolated officials of any class; for their duties are generally very simple and their doings are too open to the public view to allow serious abuses. Examinations, of whatever kind, should only be required when they will aid in removing abuses and in securing the most worthy for the public service. In the smaller offices the official at its head knows every subordinate and what he does or omits to do.

That examinations will everywhere be opposed by every politician anxious for patronage, by every candidate for election who tries to gain votes by a promise of appointment, by every sycophant and minion hoping to secure a place through favor or influence, by every cowardly dunderhead who is pushing and whining for an appointment which he has not the courage or capacity needed to win in an open and manly contest with all competitors, we may be sure, for to all such aims and efforts competitive examinations are fatal.

One important question is left: Would such examinations, would the Merit System, enforced under the Pendleton Bill, bring into the service men of practical capacity for the public work and enable it to be done efficiently and economically.

It would require a whole article for the overwhelming evidence furnished by experience that such would be the results. The charges of the spoilsmen that bright school-boys, "literary fellows," and college graduates, and not persons of real business capacity, would get into the public service, and the fears of some honest doubters on these points, I feel justified in saying, have no better foundation than prejudice and lack of information on the subject.

The earliest experience of competitive examinations at Washington, which the late President Garfield commanded in Congress; their practical results, in a larger way, which President Grant in his messages repeatedly declared to be beneficial and in vain appealed to Congress in 1875 to make an appropriation to continue; the later salutary results of such examinations in the Interior Department, under Mr. Schurz; the first trial of them, which President Arthur approved at the New York Custom-house; the great reforms more recently promoted at that office and in the New York Post-office, by President Hayes, at which such examinations have been a chief element and through which partisan despotism and corruption have been suppressed; the larger, broader, and more complete trial of such examinations by Great Britain, through which the old monopoly and barter of places in her public service—for centuries enjoyed by the aristocratic and official classes—have been forced to yield to a merit system wholly republican in spirit, which gives to the son of a drayman the same chances for an appointment that it allows to the son of a duke, which has taken the administration out of politics, with immense gain of purity and economy, but without enfeebling parties; which has wrested from members of Parliament, great officials, and partisan despots that vast and corrupt patronage now with us held by our chieftains and congressmen and the greatest obstacles in way of reform—all this experience and the facts upon which it rests alike assure us that the principles which the Pendleton Bill would enforce tend to that reform which the people plainly demand and the partisans are as plainly determined to resist. Congress has the power and the duty. Its members can patriotically surrender their monopoly of patronage or they can desperately cling to it. What will Congress now do? For nearly seven years Congress has steadily blocked the way of reforms approved by the Presidents. The bills most advanced before it have tended to the concentration of patronage among its members. Three successive Republican presidents have appealed for legislation and appropriations in its aid, which Congress has not granted. In the language of President Garfield, the presidents "have been crying out in their agony to be relieved of the unconstitutional, crushing, irresistible pressure" . . . put "upon them" by members of Congress of their own party for patronage. Will the majority of congressmen now surrender their usurped power (which so many of them condemn) of extorting places to be bestowed upon their favorites and henchmen, and support some effective measure of reform? That is the decisive question.

NEW YORK CITY.

MR. ABBOT'S COMPLAINT.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM J. POTTER,
SECRETARY OF THE FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

In your issue of December 22d you censured the Free Religious Association for its silence when, three years ago, Joseph Cook, confounding the Association with the Liberal League, publicly charged it with favoring the repeal of those United States postal laws which prohibit the use of the mails for circulating obscene literature. In your issue of January 12th Mr. F. E. Abbot, a director of the Association at the time, appears in defense of your censure and adds to it his own rebuke. Mr. Abbot, as the essential part of his statement, gives a communication and resolutions which he presented to the executive committee of the Association, but which did not have the effect of inducing them to make a public and official denial of Mr. Cook's charge. I ask you, therefore, for the opportunity of your columns to present the committee's side of that matter, premising that the blunder which Mr. Cook had made and the falsity of his charge against the Association were promptly noted and exposed at the time by *The Index*, of which Mr. Abbot was then editor, and various other journals, religious and secular.

As Mr. Abbot intimates, there were two reports, a majority and a minority, from the sub-committee, which had been appointed on his motion and of which he was chairman, to consider Mr. Cook's calumnious accusations. The minority report, which he drew up and urged upon this sub-committee is the document which he has printed in his letter to THE INDEPENDENT. The majority report is as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the committee appointed under the resolution offered by Mr. Abbot, at the last meeting, report as follows:

"'We believe that the charges referred to are utterly groundless and grossly unjust. Personally, we could subscribe to the substance of the resolution which Mr. Abbot recommends for adoption at the Annual Meeting; but when we consider the record of the Free Religious Association for the twelve years of its existence, and the character and long public reputation of many of those who have been and are identified with it as members and officers, and then consider the source and nature of this attack, we do not think that the Free Religious Association has been put on the defensive on any point of public or private morality.

"'Hence, in our opinion, there is no sufficient reason why the Association should depart from its usual course to take exceptional notice of the charge under consideration.

"'WM. J. POTTER,
R. P. HALLOWELL.'"

This report was presented at a meeting of the executive committee, April 9th, 1879, and is copied from their records of that date. The report of Mr. Abbot was also presented and both were considered together. After a long and free discussion, it was, as the record shows, "voted that the report of the majority be accepted and adopted." Mr. Abbot alone, as he states, voted for his report. There were nine opposed to him.

It will be observed that, in "adopting" the majority report above quoted, the executive committee voted that they considered Joseph Cook's charges "utterly groundless and grossly unjust," and that personally they "could subscribe to the substance of the resolution" which Mr. Abbot proposed for presentation to the Annual Meeting. There was no difference between Mr. Abbot and the rest of the committee on the repeal of the postal laws concerning obscenity; nor would he now, more than then, refuse his assent to the statement made in your own article of December 22d, that these officers who opposed his motion were "just as sincere as any man for purity and morality." The only difference between him and them was a difference of judgment on a point pertaining to the management of the Association's affairs. Now it is, of course, possible that Mr. Abbot's judgment on this point was right, and that the nine opposed to him were in the wrong; as it is always possible that the one dissenting juryman may carry the "consensus of the competent" in his single brain, while his eleven fellows are fatally befogged. Mr. Abbot himself is very sure that he was right, and his judgment is certainly entitled to great respect; but the nine who opposed him on this matter, several of whom, like himself, had been identified with the Association from its beginning, may not hesitate to trust their judgment also to the verdict of history, to which he appeals.

In further explanation of their judgment, in which they were entirely united, and as commentary on the last sentence of the above-quoted majority report, it should be distinctly stated and understood that *it has never been the method of the Free Religious Association to pass resolutions or take votes on questions discussed on its platform, except on matters pertaining to its business.* To have adopted at its public meeeting the resolution Mr. Abbot proposed would have introduced a radical change in its methods of procedure. Perhaps the efficiency of the Association would be increased by such a change—the question has more than once been agitated whether it would not be well to make it, and such a change of method may come in time; but this question of method should be considered and settled on its own general merits, apart from the urgency of any special case, and on this ground the committee regarded it as the part of wisdom, as well as of dignity, not to be hurried into the adoption of so great a change of method on compulsion of a blunder and false accusation made by a public speaker, who was an enemy of the Association.

On Mr. Abbot's ringing words for identifying Free Religion with efforts for a higher public morality, with the service of righteousness, as well as liberty, we can all shake hands with most cordial unity; and no one would be more sorry or more surprised than himself if a reader should find in his letter anything that seemed like an imputation of moral delinquency, to anything that sounded like the cracking of a whip of moral censorship over a body of

men and women who are devoting their lives, in their several ways, according to their best judgment, to the promotion of the very objects of public and private virtue which he has so closely at heart and to which he has given such heroic service. Yet some of them may believe that there are certain interests of morality so delicate that they can be best served in some other way than by discussion in a miscellaneous public meeting; and I know my friend's heart so well that I know he gives due credit to every such opinion and to every earnest moral worker, however much his words may sometimes seem to belie his heart.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

ANOTHER STEP IN JAPANESE PROGRESS.

BY THE REV. OTIS CARY, JR.

THE last mails from Japan carried with them intelligence of one of those political changes with which the country occasionally surprises us. In the present case it is the imperial proclamation that in 1890 a National Assembly will be established. A brief review of some of the events preceding this action will help to an understanding of its import.

When in 1868, the revolution in the Japanese Government had been effected, Mutsuhito, the youthful occupant of the throne, took an oath in which he promised that "a deliberative assembly should be formed and all measures be decided by public opinion; that the uncivilized customs of former times should be broken through, and the impartiality and justice displayed in the workings of Nature adopted as a basis of action; and that intellect and learning should be sought for throughout the world, in order to establish the foundations of the empire." Then followed a series of events compressing into a brief space of time many of those changes which in other lands have required decades and even centuries. The feudal system was abolished, the military class lost its old privileges and an army recruited from all classes took its place, the taxes were revised, the farmers became permanent proprietors of the soil, and a system of universal education was inaugurated. Though in 1869 a so-called parliament was established, it was not worthy of the name, since the people at large had no voice in the election of its members and it had no power to enact laws. Far more important, as educators of the people in the principles of self-government, were various city, provincial, and other assemblies authorized in 1878, though the powers of these also were mostly confined to deliberation and advice upon questions submitted to them by the officials.

Though to many persons these changes seemed rapid, there were others for whom they were too slow, and the last two years have been full of political agitation on the part of those who desired to see the first clause of the Mikado's promise speedily fulfilled. Many of the discontented ones were, doubtless, patriotic men, anxious to see their country take rank among the freest nations of the earth. Others there were whose motives were, at least, open to suspicion. Though the members of the old military class, deprived of the pensions which had been their former support, were every day growing poorer, their whole education had been such as to make them despise labor and trade. Some conquered their prejudices; some secured office; but there were many who longed for a change which in some way might inure to their benefit. The agitation drew into its ranks many who sought personal preferment; also those who, in their opposition to the present government, hoped that a rebellion might arise; and others who thought that in some way a parliament would be a specific for all the evils in the country.

In Japan nothing can be done without forming a company, and the country for a time bristled with "Patriotic," "United," "Central Japan," and other societies, whose heated debates, earnest apostrophes to liberty, and semi-treasonable utterances reminded one of the clubs of the French Revolution. In all the large cities were held mass meetings, in which the people were urged to demand a National Assembly, for whose speedy establishment petitions were sent to the Central Government.

In April, 1880, the Government took a decided and what might have proved a dangerous step, by issuing stringent regulations for the government of political meetings and societies. A few extracts will show their general character:

"If any one shall desire to give a lecture on political subjects, or assemble a meeting to debate such subjects, the promoter, president, or manager shall, three days, at least, before the lecture is to be given or meeting held, send in an application to the nearest police-station for permission. Every such application shall state the subjects of the lecture or debate and the names and addresses of the lecturers or speakers."

"Every person desirous of forming a political society shall, before doing so, make application for permission at the nearest police-station. Every such application shall give the name of the proposed society, the rules for its government, the place of meeting of the society, and the names of the members."

"The following persons are forbidden to attend or take part in political lectures or meetings, or to become members of political societies: men belonging to the army or navy, the first and second reserves, police officers, professors and students in government, public, or private schools, and students in the schools of art or agriculture."

"Every political society is prohibited from advertising the subject of its lectures or debates, or sending out agents to induce the public to attend its meetings."

In accordance with these rules a meeting of the "Patriotic Society," which had been largely advertised to take place in Osaka, was closed, amid many mutterings of discontent. The press laws were also vigorously enforced, so that many a critic of the Government had his newspaper or pamphlet suppressed, while he himself was fined or imprisoned. It was said to be the practice of some journals to employ persons in whose name the paper was edited, but whose sole occupation it was to go to prison whenever that punishment was ordered for the editor. A paragraph from a native paper shows one of the peculiarities of Japanese law, which might make matters easier for a journalist unable to control his pen:

"The editor of the *Iroha Shimbun* was fined twenty-five yen the other day for a breach of the Press Act. The penalty was, however, reduced to five yen, as the delinquent had paid twenty yen on a similar score a short time previously. The editor of the *Choya Shimbun* has been more fortunate. He was fined forty yen for reflecting upon the conduct of some police officers; but, as there happens to be another charge pending against him, he has been let off the forty yen altogether."

Ere long matters outwardly became quieter, though one could not tell what fires might be smouldering beneath the surface. A young man prominent in the agitation said, in my hearing: "The Government has trampled on us once; but we don't intend that it shall have an opportunity to do so again. We have learned one thing that is in your Bible, that we must be 'wise as serpents and harmless as doves.'" New societies were formed, nominally for other than political purposes, and speeches delivered in their meetings often hinted at deeper meanings than the words expressed. Last year I attended by invitation the New Year's festival of one of these societies. There were about three thousand members, divided into companies of from fifty to one hundred men, each company marching into the hall under the direction of its own officers and with almost military precision. All this was in a society whose object, we were told, was to favor a scheme for cattle-breeding on a large scale!

The Government has chosen this time of outward quiet for issuing a proclamation, which I give entire, availing myself of the translation of the *Japan Mail*:

"IMPERIAL DECREE.

"We, sitting on the Throne which has been occupied by our Dynasty for over 2,500 years, and now exercising in our own name and right all the authority and power transmitted to us by our ancestors, have long had it in view gradually to establish a constitutional form of government, to the end that our successors on the Throne may be provided with a rule for their guidance.

"It was with this object in view that, in the 8th year of Meiji (1875), we established the Senate, and in the 11th year of Meiji (1878) authorized the formation of Local Assemblies, thus laying the foundation for the gradual reforms which we contemplated. These, our acts, must convince you, our subjects, of our determination in this respect from the beginning.

"Systems of government differ in different countries; but sudden and unusual changes cannot be made without great inconvenience.

"Our ancestors in Heaven watch our acts, and we recognize our responsibility to them for the faithful discharge of our high duties in accordance with the principles and the perpetual increase of glory they have bequeathed us.

"We, therefore, hereby declare that we shall in the 23d year of Meiji (1890) establish a Parliament, in order to carry into full effect the determination we have announced, and we charge our faithful subjects, bearing our commissions to make, in the meantime, all necessary preparations to that end.

"With regard to the limitations upon the Imperial Prerogative and the constitution of the Parliament we shall decide hereafter and shall make Proclamation in due time.

"We perceive that the tendency of our people is to advance too rapidly, and without that thought and consideration which alone can make progress enduring; and we warn our subjects, high and low, to be mindful of our will, and that those who may advocate sudden and violent changes, thus disturbing the peace of our realm, will fall under our displeasure.

"We expressly proclaim this to our subjects.

"By command of His Imperial Majesty,
"[*Signed*] SANJO SANETOMI,
"*First Minister of State.*

"12TH DAY, 10TH MONTH, 14TH YEAR OF MEIJI, OCT. 12TH, 1881."

Such is the important decree that assures to Japan a constitutional government. How far this action will satisfy the leaders of the agitation for popular rights remains to be seen. A great task is yet before the present administration to arrange the details for the election and government of the new Parliament and to ward off the dangers that beset its establishment. May the Lord of nations give those in authority wisdom to do that which shall truly advance the liberties of the land, and may He cause all changes to work for the advancement of his own kingdom.

OKAYUMA, JAPAN.

LONDON NOW AND THIRTY YEARS SINCE.

BY THE REV. ASA MAHAN, D.D., LL.D.

THERE are two classes of pessimists in this age—the Infidel and the Christian. In the regard of infidelity everywhere, this is the worst world and mankind are in the worst state conceivable. The pessimists of Germany, for example, never speak of anything whatever as beautiful or good, but of the very best as not being as deformed or bad as it might be. The English part of infidelity thus expresses its creed on this subject, and no unbeliever was ever known to question the truth of that creed:

"Cessation is true rest,
And sleep for souls oppressed,
And not to be were best.
Annihilation is
A better state than this,
Better than woe or bliss."

The Christian pessimist does not regard the world as in the worst state possible, but as in all respects, moral and religious, becoming worse and worse and tending toward the introduction to the universal reign of the Man of Sin. This aspect of the state of the race amid all nations this class of believers are required to take by the exigencies of their creed in respect to the premillennial advent of our Saviour. To admit the opposite to be the actual state of the Church and the world would imply, what the mass of believers anticipate, the approach of another Millennium than that which our pessimist brethren anticipate, a Millennium induced by the light of God prevailing over the darkness of error and sin, until "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." Which of these two views is the correct one? Is the state of the world becoming worse and worse, or is real progress being made in the opposite direction? Is the light receding before the darkness, or the darkness before the light? In answering these questions, I will take as my example Great Britain as I saw it upward of thirty years ago and as I now see it, the country where most believers of the pessimist school live and to which their remarks are oftenest applied.

Some thirty years since I spent some six to eight months in this country, mostly in this city. For the past seven years London has been my home. During both these periods I have been a careful observer of facts and events, and especially of the moral and religious state of the churches and community around me. What are the facts, as they lie out under my mind's eye?

Permit me, before referring to facts of a moral and religious character, to recur to some of a secular nature. London itself, now by far the largest city in the world, is not the same to-day that it was yesterday or will be to-morrow. Not a sign appears that it is "waxing old, as doth a garment," or that it is approaching the maximum of its growth. It has not only outgrown, but is more rapidly than ever outgrowing all other cities. I have before me the official census of the "Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts" for the years 1861, 1871, and 1881. I give the results of the census in the order of the years above stated—namely, 3,222,730, 3,885,641, 4,064,-813. In the year 1851 the population must have fallen several hundred thousands below 3,000,000, as all are aware that it did. While writing, I take up my morning paper, *The Daily News*, and find in it the following statement: "At the present rate of progress, the population of London will have reached in 1891 the alarming figure of 6,000,000." The following was the population of the City of London, the district over which the lord mayor presides, according to the census in the years above designated—namely, 111,784, 74,688, 50,276. The cause of this diminution is the pressure of business upon the commercial centers and the consequent change of family residences into business houses, and the removal of the people in the direction of the suburbs. Nearly or quite four-fifths of the churches in this district, as stated in the daily papers, are about to be sold, and the funds received employed in building churches in the localities to which the people have emigrated.

"What do you think of our city?" inquired a leading London merchant of one of our merchant princes from the City of New York, after the Londoner had shown his guest the city as it is and had pointed his eye to the rapid extension of its streets and the vast multitudes of new buildings which are everywhere going up in the unoccupied localities. "What do you think of our city?" asked the Londoner of his American guest. "Well," replied the latter, "it will be quite a town when it is finished."

At the time of my first visit to this city the Thames was not crossed by a single railroad bridge and the railroad stations were all located at inconvenient distances from the business centers. Underground railroads just began to be talked about, nor had a single company been organized to originate any such conveniences. Now traverse the city, in almost any direction you please, and there will be passing under your feet or over your head trains of vast length, and that on the part of each line in each direction every five or ten minutes. More than 100,000,000 of passengers are conveyed to and fro on these roads every year, while the amount of coal and goods thus conveyed can hardly be stated in figures. Father Thames is also run over by these trains at convenient distances.

At the time to which I refer trams (street-cars) were unheard-of possibilities. Now they are one of the leading conveniences of the people, while the countless lines of omnibuses, moving in all directions, would seem to indicate that the people do little else but travel in such conveyances. The crowds, however, who are perpetually pressing by each other on foot on the sidewalks of all the main streets clearly evince to the observer that but a very small fraction of the people are at any time in the trams and the omnibuses.

I will now refer to a most marked change in two important particulars in the visibilities of this city during the years intervening between the periods under consideration, a change in the direction of a better state of things in a moral point of view. At the first period no classes of individuals were more visible or omnipresent in London than beggars and prostitutes. The former class swarmed everywhere, and that from morning until late at night. In no direction could a gentleman or lady move for any considerable distance without being stopped, followed, and importuned

by some man, woman, or child "in great distress" and "famished with hunger." The annoyance could hardly be endured, yet it could not be escaped. The evening was the swarming period for the prostitutes, and then they were ubiquitous and shamelessly open in their exposures and solicitations. Nor was there anywhere any interference on the part of the police.

Now all these vexatious and revolting visibilities have almost totally disappeared. Professional beggars are nowhere. These have been superseded by individuals licensed by the public authorities to sell matches and objects of a kindred character, and this class are nowhere sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. As for licentiousness, I say nothing, as I know nothing of "the quantum of the sin," but of the disappearance of its revolting visibilities. And here I notice the influence of legislation in the direction of good morals.

I will now refer to a visible change in the customs of the lower orders of the community—a change indicating silent but strong action of public sentiment in the direction of good manners and self-respect among the common people. Thirty years ago, if you should ask any individual in the dress of a laboring man (however well dressed and intelligent he might appear) to give you any form of information in respect to any place you were seeking, he would at once tell you that he would accompany you to the place, and would demand money of you for so doing. You would also find it very difficult to get rid of the intruder without meeting his demands. Hence, I was seriously advised by English friends never to make any such inquiries of any such persons; but, in case I could not discover a member of the police, to enter a store and inquire of the clerks there. Such facts rendered revoltingly palpable the low debasement of the English laborer. In this respect there was a perfect contrast between the same class among the English and the French. In passing along the streets of Paris, for example, name to any *sans-culottes* you may meet a street that you wish to find. Perceiving that you are a stranger and do not understand his language, he will stop, and, pointing the direction you are first to take, will designate on his fingers the number of streets you are to pass, then indicate your next turn, and so on, until, with an extension of his hands, he will indicate the street you seek. Having done this, he will politely bow and pass on, with manifest gratification for the respect you have shown him. Now during the past thirty years all the politeness of Paris has, in the respect under consideration, been reproduced in London. With the most perfect readiness and manifest good-will, you can obtain from any Londoner you meet, whether he is ill or well-dressed, any form of information you need and he is able to give, and that with no indication that he expects anything in return but your good-will. Such changes can have been produced but by the general action of causes which are gradually elevating the lowest strata of society in the direction of a healthy self-respect, good manners, and better morals.

I refer in this communication to but one other impressive and significant contrast between the present and the past. Thirty years ago prize-fighting and sports of kindred barbarity were at their zenith in this country. Then champion prize-fighters were in national and world-regard "mighty men, men of renown." At the present time there is not, I am quite sure, in any part of this kingdom a single individual known as a prize-fighter. What was then regarded as heroism is now in public esteem and in law a brutality and a crime. No contest between trained prize-fighters has, I believe, occurred in this country during the past seven or eight years.

You perceive that I do not take rank among Christian pessimists. I have no doubt of the truth of the memorable utterance of the New England deacon, many years since. "There is," said the deacon, "a great deal of human nater in mankind, arter all." That there is "a great deal of human nater" that needs renovation in Londoners, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and even Welchmen I have no doubt; yet visible facts that lie in every direction around us clearly indicate to my mind that this nation and the world are on their return to God. I might further refer to changes of a moral and religious character, marked changes, which have occurred in the state of the churches and community in this country during the period under consideration.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

"BUSINESS PRINCIPLES."

BY JOHN VAUGHAN LEWIS, D. D.

SOMEWHERE on the files of the Post-office Department is, probably, an old letter of mine, addressed to a ninth or tenth Assistant Postmaster-General, advising him to immortalize his administration by proposing "free postage." The letter was written under the vexation of recovering a worthless letter "held for postage." It cost me six cents, and it cost the Department three cents and a clerk's time. It is true a Washington clerk's time is worth about as much as a setting hen's; but it did not strike me as an economical way of getting a letter to its destination.

I have often thought since that "free postage" would be a postal reform worth trying. It is only the extension of the franking privilege to all citizens and the genius of our institutions is against special privileges and class legislation. If a congressman has a right to "frank" a letter, so have I; or, if he is furnished with postage stamps, so should I be furnished. If the Government can lawfully make good a deficit every year in vindication of its divine right to carry the mails, it can charge the whole expense of the mail service to surplus revenue and make whisky and tobacco pay the bills. At any rate, my suggestion will no longer be pigeon-holed if it gets into THE INDEPENDENT, and I have no patent on it.

But there is another post-office reform that needs attention. A misdirected letter in the British Post-office will chase one to all possible readings of its address, and seek one out, if one can be found, before it goes to the Dead-letter Office. But not long ago an important (to me) letter of mine came back to me from the Dead-letter Office, after several weeks' delay, only because my three-stroked M looked like an "In," and my letter had gone to Indiana, instead of to Maryland. There are half a dozen towns of the same name in different states. When my letter was unclaimed in Indiana, why should not the post-office have written on it "Try Maryland," and so saved me delay and annoyance?

There is a great hue and cry now for conducting the Government on "business principles," and there is no better business principle than that of doing an errand faithfully. But, by the way, what are we to understand by "business principles" nowadays? Dr. Littledale, in a recent article in *The Contemporary Review* on "The Business Capacity of the Clergy and Laity," has some hard hits at "business principles," as exemplified by business men. He declares that the English House of Lords is "notorious for unpractical ideas, narrow views, and obstructive action." That the House of Commons is no better, for "no more abject break-down than the Lower House has exhibited, in the mere attempt to carry on the routine of its own business, has ever been made by any national assembly," . . . and . . . "many of the acts which it passes are clumsy, ineffective, and unworkable." The lawyers are no abler, for English law is "an unwholesome and impassable jungle, . . . a clumsy tangle of mere case-law, the growth of precedents singly weak and collectively misleading," . . . the system of conveyancing is "a formidable obstacle to agricultural improvement," and the five successive Bankrupt Acts since 1831 "have all proved dismal failures." He goes on to fortify his *tu quoque* by examples of commercial imbecility, of which we need no imported instances to corroborate his conclusions. Newark is only seven miles from New York.

It is an important question, therefore: "What is meant by 'business principles'"? We are told that this is to be a "business administration"; a "business session of Congress"; that the Civil Service must be reorganized on "business principles," and that even our charities are nothing unless scientific, and that "charity organization" must make obsolete the Lord's saying: "The poor ye have always with you." It is very doubtful, to my mind, whether an army of "charity agents" is any great improvement upon the old-fashioned army of "non-producers," yclept, "beggars"; and, if the poor of every district are to be "covered with a net," as a speaker at the Church Congress phrased it, to prevent imposture and professional pauperism, I think there will be a great increase of unknown and untold sufferings in quarters least dreamed of. The hard, dry, cold, worldly temper that is supposed to be characteristic of "business" is as nearly the antipodes of charity as can well be imagined; and, if all human generosity is to be reduced to mechanics, we might as well have a revised New Testament, that shall strike out "charity" and substitute some other expression for "bowels of mercies," for we soon shall not have a bowel left. Something of what "business principles" in Civil Service Reform may come to mean, if we are not careful and slow in our reformation, can be seen in the condition of our New York letter-carriers, among whom "organization" and "economy" have been pushed to the last extremity. A harder-worked and more ill-paid set of men cannot be found outside of the Fourth-Avenue Railway Company, which exasperates you by spoiling a dime with its six-cent fare and charges you six cents for every baby out of arms. The street railway has a good many intelligent drivers and conductors in its employ. One of them told me, lately, that the extra cent paid the running expenses of the street-cars and left the five-cent fare for dividends. But I am sure that the only sympathy the company got, in its recent calamity, was for its unfortunate horses, which were innocently burned in its tinder stables (which are being reconstructed on tinder-box principles), and for the drivers and conductors, who are put on half-time until the Company gets ready to let you catch a train at 42d Street without a half an hour to spare. I suffered this afternoon, which must explain my digression. It must be evident that letter-carrying has need of a higher class of men than street-car driving or bell-punch collecting, and that with no disparagement to the many excellent men who follow street-railroading for a living; but the "efficiency" of the New York City Postal Delivery, which is very great (except when it takes a *city* letter twenty-four hours to go from Station D to Station E—it *is* great for all extra-mural letters), is secured on the same principle that secures street-car drivers and conductors—*i. e.*, "work eighteen hours a day for a bare living. If you don't want the job, there are plenty of men who do." Now I protest against such "business principles" as a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy. It is no marvel that "conductors" "beat the bell-punch"; but it is a marvel that so few letter-carries rob the mails, and every now and then one of them does disgrace the service by collecting his dues for himself, and I only wonder it does not happen oftener. It is not the part of a great government to subject its servants to such temptations.

Or, to go a step further, I said that a Washington clerk's "time" was not very valuable, and the reason is that the Government itself puts a low valuation on it. There is not a competent clerk in the departments at Washington who does not know that he could do single-handed the work of four average clerks, if he were offered two clerks' wages. The allurement of $100, $125, or $150 a month, cash down on pay-day attracts many a man who is temporarily out of work, and the habit of receiving it soon becomes chronic. Men of real parts and abilities go to Washington, after a presidential campaign, expecting large rewards for political services, spend all their spare cash on board-bills, moderate their expectations weekly, as their funds run low, and finally settle down into a $1,200 clerkship. It is safe to address almost any old Washington clerk as "Judge" or even as "Governor." If he has not held such offices, he knows he ought to have held them and he appreciates the compliment; but when a local magnate consents to become a national drudge on $1,200 a year you may be very sure that he *is* not going to do more than $1,200 worth of work. Why should he? The Government has appraised and valued him, and, as I said, it is very convenient to collect your income, be it little or much, promptly once or twice a month; and so a valuable man is spoiled to make a lazy clerk on "business principles." That is to say that there are a thousand men ready to take his place, if he don't like it; but is that true "business"?

Or, take another case. The internal revenue in many of its districts costs the nation from $2 to $11 for every dollar collected. So the New York *Times* says and gives the figures. Is that business?

Evidently, President Arthur is right in his gentle demurrer to Civil Service Reform "on business principles" until we know what business principles are in governmental affairs. You can't collect an internal revenue tax in New York and not in Pottsville. If you do, New York business will move to Pottsville. And, therefore, if it takes off from the New York surplus to maintain an office at Pottsville, which is a dead loss to the country, that *is* business, nevertheless, if it be not on a street-railway level.

The truth is that a government is not a petty trader and ought not to do business by "Poor Richard" maxims. "Economy" and "Political Economy" are correlated sciences, but on different planes; and, while any "smart" business man can be economical, it takes a statesman to be an economist. We are prolific of "business-men" and almost sterile of statesmen. Let us "go slow" in our Civil Service Reform. The English Civil Service System is alien to our institutions and modes of thought, and, what is more to the point, it is not much better proved than England's iron-clad navy, which, with all its costliness, cannot get ahead of gun improvements. Our sailors say we don't want iron-clads, but swift gun-boats and heavy guns; and our sailors probably know best, because the risk is to be theirs, if we have a naval war. A twenty-knot war-vessel, with one great gun, is a match for all the iron-clads from St. Petersburg to Peru, and, if not, can get away and "live to fight another day." That the work of all departments of the Government could be well done with one-fourth of the present clerical force is notorious. That it cannot be so done by $1,200 clerks is common sense. No capable man takes a $1,200 or $1,800 position in this country except as a temporary expedient. All Government officials are underpaid, if not overworked. A man cannot afford a high position unless he has an independent income. The first step in Civil Service Reform, from the Cabinet to the New York City Delivery, is to increase wages. Then we can talk about making men earn their wages.

NEW YORK CITY.

WHAT SHALL BE THE TEST OF INSPIRATION?

BY THE REV. CHARLES E. ANDREWS.

WITH the more liberal views concerning the doctrine of Inspiration which are continually gaining ground in the Christian consciousness of the times this question is fast assuming vital importance. It clamors for an answer. As the matter stands to-day, we seem to have taken away the old faith, and have not yet substituted a new, except, perhaps, as, individually, men have formed for themselves a doctrine to meet their own peculiar views. Our criticism has been largely destructive and so far only feebly constructive. Can we not, *must* we not do better than this?

Among the answers which have been given to this question is one which has been very summarily dismissed from notice, with hardly an apology for defense. The idea is this: That inspired truth *finds* us and it is worthy a better fate than has befallen it. When Jesus said "Every one that is of the truth heareth my words" he seems to throw the test of truth upon the moral sense. If a man is of the truth, he will hear the truth. Paul continually carries us back to the individual moral judgment for the settlement of similar cases and makes it the final court of appeal. It is really one side of the great doctrine of Christain liberty, which cost the apostle so much to maintain; but the same spirit of fear with which Paul had to contend would doom this idea

to-day to eternal forgetfulness. It is the spirit which holds up holy hands and exclaims "Antinomianism" whenever the freedom of the Gospel is fully maintained.

The question is: Will men take license from this liberty in defining the limits of inspired truth? So say the objectors; but let us test the theory by determining, if we can, its scope—how much of the Scripture does *find* us?

(1.) The Bible develops a certain line of history, and that *finds* us. It has been tested by the most searching, the most malignant criticism, and, as a result, it only stands more firmly authenticated for the fiery trial. The best reason is satisfied that the Book, as authentic, reliable history, must stand, at least in the main. And so its history *finds* us.

(2.) Its philosophy *finds* us. It is highest in its aspirations, it is broadest in its spirit, and the purest that has been given to the world. It runs to no extravagance of idealism, plunges into no labyrinths of mysticism, and steers clear of the jagged reefs of materialism. It is true and noble and simple and appeals to the soul. We apply it to our experience, and it proves itself true; we test it by observation, and it does not fail; and so *it finds* us.

(3.) The Bible reveals a personal God, and this, we claim, *finds* the human soul. We claim an intuitive idea of God or, at least, of a First Cause; and when we go further, and clothe this Cause with necessary attributes, we have the personal, omniscient, omnipotent God of the Scriptures. Whenever, then, upon the sacred pages the eye falls upon this teaching, the heart says: "Yes, that is God's truth; that *finds* me."

(4.) The Bible develops a system of moral truth, and that *finds* us. But just here the objector raises his loudest cry. He says the murderer will claim that "Thou shalt not kill" is not inspired, and so claim immunity from the penalty of his crime; but such argument is, surely, weak. That law was written on the human soul long ages before it took form on the tables of stone. It is God-inspired, eternal truth and no man can ever escape it. It matters not *how* the words came in the Book; they are moral truth, as old, as unchangeable as God. We can take no license from any theory of their origin, unless we take it from conscience. So long as man has a moral nature, so long will the moral precepts of the Bible *find* him; and this shall be the test of their divine origin, that they appeal to the God-given conscience within him.

(5.) And once more. Running through the Bible, all the way from Genesis to Revelation, we see a great increasing purpose of God. It begins in a promise and ends in its fulfillment to the very letter. It is as plain as a thread of gold in a piece of silk, and we are not truly wise if we cannot see this design of the Eternal Father making a unit of the great Book. But this great purpose all centers around one person, the Son of God; and so, when the Word reaches out beyond our reason in history and philosophy, beyond our intuition in the knowledge of God, beyond our moral powers in the conception of moral truth, and tells us that "God so loved the world that he gave his Only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life," that *finds* us, and for two reasons. *First*, it is reasonable that a book which has *found* us all the way along, through reason and intuition and the moral sense, should be accredited when it takes us out into the realm of faith; and, hence, if we are reasonable, and by force of logic have faith, this truth *finds* us as the best expression of God's character, and the further we follow the high truth of Jesus by experience the more it *finds* us, till we discover there is no end of the glory which shall follow, and thus our faith is continually being lost in sight and as continually exploring new fields, till the truth finds us and makes us free. *Secondly*, as we have been prayerfully seeking after light and continually *found* by this great truth, we have been getting ready for Jesus Christ all the time. If we have really wanted the essence of truth, if we have thirsted for it, like a dry sponge, our souls have become all ready to drink it up when we find it. A subjective work has been going on, and so, when we stand face to face with the Christ of history, when we behold his pierced hands and wounded side, at once we say "My Lord and my God," and thus this great truth will *find* the honest soul.

And now, perhaps, if there is some more of the Book that does not *find* us, it may not matter. We have got about the whole of it. At any rate, we have got what has moved the world more than any other power it ever knew. It is a power which is extending to-day more rapidly, more widely than any other, and than itself has ever done before; and common reason could prophecy that it will ere long fill the earth, for it never makes any false moves or takes any backward paces. And, besides this, we have got a power that thrills your heart and mine with unutterable joy from day to day and continually causes our souls to spring out into newness of life. What matter, then, if the story of Samson was a sun-myth? Who cares about Jonah, or Balaam and his ass? Who will stay to prattle about Joshua and the sun at Gibeon?

Let these things go, if they cannot bear the light. Let reason and moral sense and conscience have their legitimate sway, and by them test the Word, and we need not fear but God's eternal truth will *find* the soul; *find* it till there shall be no doubting, no cavilling, and in its light coming to be "of the truth we shall hear His words."

NEW CASTLE, PA.

THE REV. PLATO JOHNSON IN WASHINGTON.

THE Rev. Plato Johnson has been making a short sojourn in Washington, in order to watch the intricacies of the Guiteau trial. From the tone of his remarks, we judge that he was somewhat disgusted with the proceedings, for the old gentleman even condescends to be somewhat satirical. We do not agree with him when he declares that "everybody in de court-room is kep' in a roar of laffter by de fun w'ich Guiteau is makin' out ob de murder"; but still we are sorry that any assembly of people belonging to a nation which boasts of its education and culture can allow themselves to see anything comic in the trial of an historic criminal. "It is jess like de theater w'ich I was coaxed inter once," the reverend gentleman went on to say, "whar I cried for free hours ober a orfle tragedy, and den de curtain drop for a while, an' w'en it rose ag'in I laffed at de farce till de tears of fun roll down my cheeks. Ob course, Ise only a black man, an' don' know nothin', but, ef dat is de proper 'ministration ob justice, den I must be a born idiot."

After a few thoughtful moments, he shook his head and continued: It seems ter me dat dere nebber was so good a time sense the worl' begun for thieves an' murderers ez now, an' dat dere isn' on de whole globe so lucky a place to steal an' kill in as in dis country. Fur w'y? Well, cos de minute you has shot a man de people all hez sympathy fer yer, an' dey says: "Pore feller, p'raps he was borned so, an' couldn't help killin' folks, so you better let him go, and jess likes not he won't do so mor'n free or four times more." De fac' is, dis is w'at the people say: "He inherited dat pissle-bullet from his gran'mother, an' somebody else inherited de right to git killed by it, an a'ter a w'ile a good Providence brought de two togedder." When a few weeks has passed by, we forget dat a murder has bin done, an' dat some one ought to be hung right off, an', instead ob dat, we take his picter an' say dat he is a very 'markable man, only he is little off his balance. Science has 'termined dat yer can't fin' a verdict ob guilty agin a man who commits a crime dat is big nuff to frighten de whole worl'. De bigger de crime de less guilty de man is. Ef I steal a loaf ob bread, ef I coax a wallible dog away from his master, I is sent to prison as a mis'rble scoundrel; but ef I shoots some one, coz I hev asked him a hundred times to give me an office, an' he won't do it, den I is 'scusable.

Now, den, take de case ob dat Guiteau. W'en he borred de money, an' bought dat pissle, an' watched day arter day to git a good chance to shoot de President, an' hired a kerridge to take him outer de way w'en de deed was done—all dat proves, 'cordin' to de science ob de nineteenth century, dat he didn't hab no sense an' was insane. He can't be held 'sponsible fer a little t'ing like dat. Ef yer asks him if he is 'sponsible, he sez "Ob course I ain't," an' don' he know more bout it dan' enny one else? He sez it was de Lord dat put him up to it; an' ef yer can't 'rest de Lord, w'at's de use ob 'restin' de man dat de Lord hired to do it? Dat is de solid foundations ob reason on which we rest.

De new theology aint much like dat ob de Pilgrim Fathers. Is it? Dey would hab made short work wid Guiteau. Dey would hab p'inted to de prisoner, an' sed in de langidge ob de Old Testament "Thou shalt not kill," an' dey would hev added "Say yer prayers, Mr. Prisoner, an' make 'em short, for in five minutes yer'll be windin' on yer way inter anodder worl'." But we is different; yes, werry different. De way we look at t'ings makes me t'ink dat de Lord an' de debbil has got so mixed up togedder dat yer can't tell w'ich is w'ich. 'Cording to de new theology, it 'pears like de debbil had said: "Good Lord, Ise had a orfle lot to do in 'Merica lately, an' Ise done tired out. Won't yer kinder look a'ter a few little jobs fer me w'ile I take a nap?" An' de Lord had answered: "Good debbil, yer hez had a hard time ob it, fer shore. I hain't got much ter do in my line jess now, an' I kin 'tend ter yer work well ez nok." Tell you wot it is, brudder, w'en we gits so bad dat we lays all de 'sponsibility ob our crimes ob de Lord it's 'bout time dat we was shook up in de same bag wid dose Pilgrim Fathers fer a little w'ile, ter see ef we can't rub off on our clothes some ob de dust of dere way ob doin' t'ings.

Do yer know w'en I went inter dat court-room I couldn' fin' de prisoner fer sw'ile. W'en I bin dere 'bout half an hour, I says to de perlice: "Who is dat 'stinguished man in front ob de judge, who seems to be runnin' dis court? Is dat Sec'tary Blaine?" "Who you mean?" sez he. "W'y, dat man dat scolds all the witnesses, an' blows up de jedge, as though he didn' know no more law dan a elefant, an' seems to be tryin' to get de folks to tend ter dere business?" Den he smile a curus smile, and sez he: "Don' yer know dat man, Mr. Johnson?" "Nebber seed him afore," sez I. "Well," sez he, "dat is Guiteau." "W'at," sez I, "de prisoner blow up de jedge an' do all de talkin' at his own trial?" "Yes," sez he, "dat is de new order ob t'ings." "Well," sez I, "dis is a great kintry. Now do you s'pose dat Guiteau will 'low de jury to bring him in guilty?" "I don' believe he will," sez he. "Hasn't anybody got anything to say 'bout dis matter 'cept Guiteau?" sez I. "'Pears not," sez he. "An' you calls dis a court ob justice?" sez I. "Dat's w'at it is called," sez he. An' I had my thoughts 'bout it, an' he had his thoughts, an' dey was boff alike.

I'se got more ter say; but de east wind brings on my rheumatiz, an', 'sides dat, I is so orfle mad dat I can't say no more now.

Biblical Research.

"THE PESTILENCE THAT WALKETH IN DARKNESS."

BY W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN.

IN the description of the pestilence which God sent upon Jerusalem in the time of David we find that the worker of divine vengeance was an "angel of God" (I Chron. xxi, 15), who, with the sword of the Lord drawn in his hand, swept over the city. In the Babylonian legends we learn that in all cases where the pestilence is employed by the "offended gods to punish the nations of the earth," the great Dibbara, the god of the pestilence, employs or sends forth his "messenger or angel," the god Itak or Isur, who is called the "mighty scatterer, the inflictor of punishment," and it is to him that the execution of vengeance is intrusted. Among the legends relating to this dread god is one which recounts the punishment of the Babylonians for their sin in turning to the idolatrous worship of other gods and neglecting the service of the great god Bel. Of this ancient poetic legend the portions of three tablets are preserved to us, and from them we are able to gather many interesting passages to compare with the Scripture accounts of the pestilence. In this legend, which is certainly of great age, we have an account of the plague which visited the ancient cities of Chaldea. At the commencement we find "the god Bel" lamenting over "the sin of the people," and, being "enraged in heart against them," he determines to "scatter them like a flock of sheep" (*a*), and the command is given to "the messenger," god Isur, to go forth and execute the vengeance of the gods. Here we see the war which was to be waged against the people described in the command given to the destroyer.

"Thou shalt make his cities ruins and heaps;
Thou shalt penetrate to the midst and carry off his rich spoil;
The gods whom he has idolatrously worshiped thou removest afar off."

The pestilence is to accompany this war of vengeance, and we are told that in the doomed city "the god of pestilence is riding in the great gate (*b*) of the city, on the corpse of chief and slave." He is no respecter of persons and his mission was "to penetrate into the palace for the destruction of the nobles," and on all he was to "place the sickness that was on the body." He is thus addressed by the offended Bel:

"The people saw thee and their weapons they threw away;
The high priest the instigator of rebellion in Babylon hardened his heart (*c*).
Even as against the ranks of the enemy he urge on his host.
Before the face of the people they do evil.
Thou shalt not fear, thou shalt not regard any man.
To that city I will send thee, O thou man.
Small and great as one man lay hold upon
Of that evil race thou shalt not save any" (*d*).

The city was doomed to utter destruction, and the pestilence was "to cast their corpses in the street, even as the pouring down of the rain," and an "unsparing curse" was upon it.

The tablets next describe how, in Babylon, in Erech (Gen. x, 10) the seat of the abominable rites of Istar or Astarte, and in Duran—the Dura of the Book of Daniel (Dan. iii. 1)—the pestilence raged; and in one city alone (the sacred city of Karrak) 4,021 people died. The terror inspired by this dread plague humbled the wicked, and the "high priest bowed down his face," and even the goddess Istar (Astarte) wept "over the city."

In a beautiful litany to the gods of the Assyrian Pantheon we find that the sinner, among other petitions, pours out this prayer to the dreaded god of pestilence, and we read:

"Oh! Dibbara! mighty Dibbara! great Dibbara! pardon thou!"

The concluding tablet of the series relating to this "god of pestilence" contains a beautiful epilogue, addressed to the readers or hearers of these hymns:

"Whosoever the greatness of my heroism shall proclaim
An opponent shall not oppose him.
The psalmist (*e*) who shall sing shall not die a dishonorable death.
Above king and prince may he rise this man.
The scribe (*f*) who is guided by it and turns from evil things, greatness
In the place of the people, in the judgment-place by name shall they proclaim;
And his ears shall be opened.
* * * * * * *
"This discourse to future time may it be established, and may the portions be fixed.
The assembled nations may they hear and may they praise my heroism.
The men of all nations may they see,
May they praise my name" (*g*).

These are some of the passages to be gleaned from the cuneiform inscriptions relating to the pestilence "that walketh in darkness," and we can plainly see in them many similarities of thought and expression to those used by the writers in the Holy Scriptures.

WREXHAM, ENGLAND.

(*a*) Comp. Ezek. xxxiv, 5; Matt. ix, 36.

(*b*) Place of assembly. (*c*) Exod. iv, 21; also Job ix, 4.

(*d*) Ps. ci, 8: "I will early destroy all the wicked of the land, that I may cut off all the wicked doers from *the City of the Lord*."

(*e*) Singer in the temples. (*f*) Tablet writer, an important caste in Babylon. (*g*) Compare passages in Ps. cxlvi—cl. (*h*) Comp. Job xxxiii, 16; xxxvi, 10.

Sanitary.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

BECAUSE no one desires to have the small-pox and all can have vaccination, this old theme is always new when an epidemic is prevailing. Small-pox is in no one place so epidemic as to seize the most of the population, as it used to do; but it is scattered over the country and occurring in a greater number of places than ever before in the memory of man. The West seems to have received it chiefly from emigrants, while the East is greatly indebted to Philadelphia for a full supply. New York City in many respects does not please us as well as does Philadelphia; but in the matter of health administration it indulges in less fogyism. The activity and success with which New York City has quelled small-pox and partially popularized vaccination ought to have led Philadelphia to a similar course, especially after the epidemic of 1872. But it has adopted active half-measures, and so has had small-pox as a resident ever since. It does not even require a burial certificate for

bodies from other states, and even the city is, we believe, lax enough about deaths occurring in it not to furnish a reliable death-rate. The small-pox as well as typhus fever passed over to New Jersey and planted themselves in Camden County, and so have been distributed by various routes. The vigor of travel is now so great that the commonest and the dirtiest of people go to and fro by public conveyance. Unless the states have a clearly defined and vigorous system of sanitary police, they are destined to suffer from vagrant pestilences as much as from any other form of vagrancy. In the last few weeks we have noted how many are traveling with bags and sacks, to hold clothing, and with soiled bundles, that serve as the fomites of disease. There is many a passenger that ought to be stopped at the entrance station and made to take a bath and fumigate his clothing, or else be assigned to a special car of low degree, which had been fully disinfected in advance. Small-pox, as a disease, has not ameliorated in our climate or with the progress of time. It is the same loathsome disease. Even its treatment does not seem to have greatly improved. Indeed, our attention has been drawn to two series of cases in an adjacent state, where the hemorrhagic was added to the confluent type and the virulence of the poison seemed very intense; but the boon of Jenner is the one great comfort of society as to its limitation. Surely, the physicians ought to be the competent witnesses as to the efficiency of vaccination to protect from small-pox. There have arisen various schools of medicine and various sects of practice, but all are agreed as to vaccination. The exceptions are only those of individuals, and not of classes, and such exceptions as occur to all good things proposed. There will never be a time in which we will not need the closest scrutiny to determine what is the best virus and the best method of use, and how long it will retain effect, and why it runs out in some sooner than others; but all this does not in the least invalidate confidence in the operation itself. We wish those that have been at all disposed to listen to the prejudices of the few would read the shilling pamphlet of Ernest Hart, of London, on "The Truth about Vaccination." He first shows the recorded facts as to the havoc of small pox without vaccination; then what vaccination is and its power in preventing or modifying the disease. In twelve objections to vaccination he presents all the points ever known to have been suggested against it, from the one which claims that it animalizes mankind to the other that it disturbs the order of Providence. Knowing the success of vaccination in preventing small-pox, a natural makeshift is to claim that it introduces other diseases. The possibilities of this are so remote and the facts in evidence so scarce that one might as well argue against the use of pins, because the scratch of a pin has many times caused erysipelas. When such a man as Dr. West, who has had charge of between fifty and sixty thousand children, in Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, tells us that he does not think vaccination produces disease, and when such testimony is so fully corroborated we have ground for confidence. Whatever occurs after vaccination must not be attributed to it. And, if it can be shown that vaccination from person to person has in one case in 10,000 given reason for suspicion that disease has been conveyed, this would be no stronger reason for ceasing vaccination than it would be to discard all physicians, because, in some possible case, a disease has been carried by a physician. But, now that the use of bovine virus, derived directly from the calf, by credible persons, can be secured, these objections ought fully to cease. No one has ever claimed anything serious to have been transmitted in this way. Already the vaccinations from this source have numbered hundreds of thousands and the results have been eminently satisfactory. The question as to the necessity of revaccination is one difficult of settlement. It is believed by most physicians that, when vaccination has fully and thoroughly taken, in the great majority of instances a second vaccination, even years after, will produce no effect; but the vaccination may not have been complete or, in a minimum of cases, some change of constitution seems to limit the duration of effect. As this can only be judged of by the repetition of the vaccination, it is safer to have so simple an operation repeated. It is an open question whether the so-called "taking" of the second vaccination proves that the person, if exposed, would have contracted small-pox. It does, however, go to show that the condition of the individual was different from that of one on whom a revaccination will not take. In view of the widespread prevalence of the disease at the present time throughout the country, we must urge upon all the necessity of vaccination, and must advise revaccination for any liable to be exposed who have not been vaccinated for several years.

Music.

A SHORT but pleasantly contrasted program was offered at the Philharmonic Society's third concert, on the 14th, as follows:

Symphony in D.....Haydn.
Concerto No. 4 in G.....Beethoven.
Symphony "Rhenish".....Schumann.
Soloist, MR. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.

In these days of complex orchestration, in which each instrument of the band is made to do elaborate service, wherein melody is combined with melody often in bewildering intricacy, the quaint directness and simplicity of a Haydn symphony comes upon our ears with a peculiar freshness and charm. It is not that we are wearied of the richness and splendor of Berlioz, or Wagner, or Liszt; but that this other reminds us of how little he and his contemporaries regarded the art they loved and followed in the light of pre-eminently an intellectual enjoyment; and, also, that, to be able to please by simple methods is ever a great and charming gift. Would there be, perhaps, any praise more acceptable to Mozart and Haydn than that the child who has only advanced far enough in music to learn that he loves it sits charmed throughout one of their symphonies, while the man in the next seat is equally touched and delighted, and both from the same subtle cause. Under Mr. Thomas's careful leading the orchestra gave a beautifully smooth and sweet performance of Haydn's work—the tempo of the Minuet going rather faster than is usual or, indeed, called for; but the Finale, with its long suggestion of an aristocratic frolic, in which powdered heads and silken trains are whisking about, went capitally. Mr. Joseffy's performance of the Beethoven concerto left nothing wanting. In our enjoyment of Mr. Joseffy's skill as a virtuoso, he, perhaps, does not receive credit enough for his merits as an interpreter, always manifest in precisely such music as this. The piano is a thankless instrument at best. There is nothing spiritual about it. The orchestra of the parlor and the private music or ball-room, the makeshift when one has a partition with which hurried acquaintance must be effected, with all its resources and superb qualities, what hand, what mind can make it a genuinely expressive instrument? It is always a fine apology for something better. Stubborn, metallic, uncompromising, it is just what it is materially—so much wood and metal and ivory, whose combined qualities, however refined by years of development and scientific study, will produce effects limited enough, in spite of the persuasive trick of a skilled finger. That Mr. Joseffy appears to splendid advantage in such a composition as this one of Beethoven's, and similar works by others, is saying much for him as a musician, as well as player. A noble rendering by the orchestra of Schumann's sonorous and exciting symphony above mentioned concluded the program, listened to throughout by the usual large and responsive audience.

....Mr. Bernardus Boekelman's second concert of the 16th was not equal to its pleasant predecessor. The audience was fully as large and as disposed to be pleased; but the duet for piano and violin by Godard and the one following for 'cello and piano by Saint-Saëns proved excessively mechanical and uninteresting pieces of writing, as well as Gallic to a degree. Moreover, Mr. Boekelman himself, to be entirely frank, quite spoiled the effects of the duets, and the Schumann trio, last on the program, by his uniformly noisy playing. Nor had his piano a sweet and sympathetic tone. Messrs. Richter and Schenck ably assisted Mr. Boekelman; and Miss Antonia Henne received a double recall for her tasteful singing of a couple of delightful old airs by Pergolesi.

....The New York Philharmonic Club did themselves greater credit at their third concert, of Jan. 18th, than at any of those previous. The favorite Sixth Quartet of the Rasumowski series and a very tuneful and terse String Quintet, by Svendsen, were performed during the evening—Mr. Christian Fritsch and Miss Copleston also lending their assistance—and with hearty applause. Mr. Arnold's violin seemed occasionally refractory, and the familiar and touching "La Malinconica" did not receive quite the treatment it deserved; but the evening's music was altogether enjoyable. We would suggest to Miss Copleston an enlargement of her repertoire for like occasions.

....Miss Julia Feist gave a well-attended concert at Steinway Hall, on the 18th, with the assistance of the Philharmonic Club and Miss Agnes Florence, a young lady with a remarkably high soprano, which her teacher seems unwisely disposed to permit her to strain. Miss Feist's style and touch are amateurish and her playing too mechanical to please a general audience, nor are false notes always absent from it. The fine Schumann Quintet, opus 44, was for the most part a hotly-contested race between her piano and the strings—one much more exciting than artistic.

Personalities.

PRINCE BISMARCK is writing his memoirs, with the aid of his two sons. The Chancellor himself will deal with his ambassadorial experience in Paris and St. Petersburg, the Austrian and French wars, and the conflict between the Government and the Prussian Diet, leaving his elder son to depict his childhood and youth, while Count William will narrate Prince Bismarck's reminiscences of diplomatic celebrities.

....Baroness Erlanger, wife of the Vienna banker, ordered her carriage to take her to the Ring Theater the night it was burned. Accidentally, the coachman arrived fifteen minutes later than ordered and the Baroness escaped the horrors of the fire. Strangely enough, a like delay prevented her intended visit to the Nice Opera House on the evening it was burned, last March.

....There is still living a lineal descendant of Martin Luther in the person of one Herr W. Wolters, of Stuttgart. He was formerly a court actor and claims descent through Luther's daughter Anna. The male line has long been extinct, the last representative of it having died in 1720. This was Professor Luther, of Leipsic.

....Miss Frances E. Willard has withdrawn from the chairmanship of the executive committee of the "Home Protection Party," and Geo. W. Bain, of Louisville, Ky., takes the place. Miss F. Willard is in entire sympathy with the movement, but it is manifestly inappropriate for her to stand at its head.

....Justice Horace Gray looks more like an Englishman than an American. He is the tallest man on the Bench of the Supreme Court. His hight is five inches over six feet—several inches more than Justice Harlan possesses. His proportions are not as full as Mr. Harlan's and this increases his apparent hight.

....A full-blooded Negro was among the Chinamen who lately arrived in Denver; but he wore the clothes, spoke only the language, and had all the ways of his Chinese companions. He had lived twenty-seven years in China, having been captured in youth by pirates.

....A Rome dispatch reports the death of Giovanni Dupre, the Viennese sculptor, at the age of 64. His great work was the Cavour Monument, at Turin, which was unveiled in 1872. It is 60 feet in hight and the marble used in it weighs 200,000 pounds.

....Senator Fair, of Nevada, is the richest man in Congress, if not the richest officeholder in the world. He lives in Charles Sumner's old Washington quarters and devotes his leisure time to the study of questions of finance.

....The Princess of Wales has sent her photographs to King Kalakaua, together with those of her sons, to be sold at a bazar which will be held in Honolulu, for the purpose of raising funds to build a cathedral in that city.

....Mr. John Hill, in a recent lecture at Hackensack, N. J., said that among the sights he saw in England were the graves of the grandfathers of Abraham Lincoln and John Wilkes Booth in the same graveyard.

....It has been decided that the Scotch memorial to Dean Stanley shall take the form of a stained-glass window in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. It will cost £400 and about £120 has already been subscribed.

....Marcus Morton, the new chief-justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, is the son of the man who ran for governor twelve times and was beaten every time, but on the thirteenth trial was elected by one majority.

....Mrs. James Russell Lowell, the wife of the United States minister to England, has been in poor health, but is now recovering and will give a series of elaborate entertainments in London.

....Ching Tsao Ju, the new Chinese minister, is a clever diplomat and scholar, about fifty-four years old. He is a man of great wealth.

....Senator Garland, of Arkansas, finds that there are at least nine men who will compete with him for his seat in the Senate next term.

....Ex-Vice-President Wheeler, whose health is poor, is recuperating in Tennessee. He will go to California in the Spring.

....The Mikado of Japan has been presented with a state portrait of Queen Victoria by Her Majesty's Government.

....M. Gounod, the composer, has dedicated his new oratorio of "The Redemption" to Queen Victoria.

....Edison, the inventor, has already taken out 280 patents and is steadily applying for more.

....The death is announced in Paris of Michel Pascal, the French sculptor, in his sixty-eighth year.

School and College.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN, the distinguished philanthropist, has given the Columbian University of Washington a valuable lot at the southwest corner of Vermont Avenue and I Street, as the site of a new university building, which is to be erected there at an early day. The new building will be the home of the college law school and of the scientific school, which latter adjunct of the university will hereafter fill a conspicuous place in its plans of instruction. The university has had it in purpose to erect a scientific school as a part of its curriculum since the year 1873.

....Berea College, at Berea, Ky., has a total attendance in all departments of 402 students. The average age is 18, and of the whole number 280 are colored and 122 white, 224 are males and 178 females. The College is divided into collegiate and preparatory departments, the former claiming but 29 of the students. This department is subdivided into classical and literary courses. The faculty numbers thirteen and is under the presidency of the Rev. E. H. Fairchild.

....The St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., has a total attendance of 64 students, 12 being seniors, 13 juniors, 4 sophomores, 26 freshmen, and 10 pursuing special studies. The instruction is in charge of a faculty of eleven members, of which the Rev. A. G. Gaines, D. D., is president. The theological school connected with the institution numbers 14 students and is in charge of a separate faculty of five members, under the presidency of the Rev. I. M. Atwood, D. D.

....The allowance to the Educational Department of Japan for the current school-year is only 614,601 yen (one yen about $1), against 1,181,100 yen last year, a reduction of 266,499 yen, or nearly 25 per cent. It is right to observe, however, that the estimates of every department have been largely cut down and that much of the decrease under the head of education may be attributed to the substitution of native teachers for highly-paid foreign professors.

....The trustees of the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, desire to raise an endowment fund of $50,000, and have commissioned the rector to appeal to the friends of the institution for aid in that direction. The school has been established for over two hundred years, and has been especially useful to Yale College in furnishing candidates for the latter's freshman classes.

....The annual catalogue of the Syracuse University shows an attendance of 322 students. The institution is divided into three departments, the College of Liberal Arts claiming 156 students, that of Medicine 42, and of Fine Arts 132. The total corps of instruction numbers 41, over which the Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., presides as chancellor of the University.

....The school population of Wisconsin is estimated at 489,142. Of this number 296,428 during the past year attended the public schools and 24,624 the private schools. The state has 10,040 public school teachers and her school property is valued at $5,543,049.61. Her receipts for school purposes last year were $2,851,696.48 and her expenditures $2,808,038.34.

....The Czar of Russia has given his consent to convert seventeen imperial palaces into institutions of learning. These palaces will, of course, be used for higher schools, while nothing is done for the improvement of popular education. Russia has a school population of 15,000,000 and the number of children in primary schools is a little over one million.

....By the will of Mr. Isaac Rich, the founder of Boston University, his immense estate, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, was bequeathed to the University; but it was to be withheld until ten years after his death. This month marked the termination of that period, and, in recognition of the event, there was an informal jubilation in the chapel of the institution.

....The public schools in the Southern States are constantly improving, and the attendance, both of white and colored children, is growing larger. In nearly all the cities and large towns as good schools are provided for colored pupils as for the whites, but the maintenance of the separate system naturally increases the expense.

....The Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., has for some years adopted the plan in use by the London University, and opens courses of study to non-resident students with non-resident examinations. These courses lead to the degrees of Ph. B., M. A. and Ph. D.

....Ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh has been asked to deliver the oration at the commencement of the Yale Law School, of which he is a graduate.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 5th.

CHRIST AND HIS DISCIPLES.—Mark iii, 6—19.

Notes.—"*The Herodians.*"—We know very little about the Herodians. They appear to have been a party of the Jews who were willing to accept the Roman Government and pay tribute. They must have been extremely hostile to the Pharisees, but had more affinity with the Sadducees.——"*Withdrew to the sea.*"—For protection chiefly. It would not be so easy there to kill him secretly, as he would be surrounded by friends all the time.——"*From Galilee followed.*"—The Galileans following him were met at the sea by the other multitudes, who came from the southern and eastern parts of Palestine and from the country north.——"*Idumæa.*"—East of the Dead Sea and thereabouts.——"*Tyre and Sidon.*"—North of Palestine.——"*Boat should wait on him.*"—So that he should not always be so crowded that he could not teach.——"*Unclean spirits.*"—The demons, whose actions were so often unclean.——"*Plagues.*"—Disease and possession by demons.——"*The mountain.*"—Very likely the hill where the Sermon on the Mount was delivered.——"*He appointed twelve.*"—Out of the large body of disciples or followers. Some of these had been designated earlier.——"*Boanerges.*"—A Greek form of an Aramaic form, like B'nai-reges. The three first mentioned seem to have been the ablest, as they were the favorite disciples.——"*Andrew.*"—The brother of Peter.——"*Bartholomew.*"—That is, Son of Tolmai. His own name was Nathanael.——"*James the Son of Alphæus.*"—Probably the author of the Epistle of James, called the Lord's brother, and James the Less.——"*Thaddæus.*"—The same as Lebbæus and Jude, who wrote the Epistle. (Accent the penult in Thaddæus, Lebbæus, Alphæus, Idumæa, Canaanæan.)——"*Simon, the Canaanæan.*"—Also called Zelotes, or the Zealot, which is one meaning of the word translated Canaanæan. The word *may* mean an inhabitant of Cana.——"*Iscariot.*"—The word means a man of Kerioth. Kerioth was a city of Judea, and Judas Iscariot was the only disciple not a Galilean.

Instruction.—Bad business makes strange company. Here the Pharisees and their enemies, the Herodians, were made friends by their common enmity to Jesus, just as, two years later, Pilate and Herod were made friends. Such coalitions of two hostile parties against a third are common enough in politics.

Great crowds that follow a preacher do not necessarily imply numerous conversions. A big Sunday-school is not always a useful Sunday-school. It may be social objects or the expectation of Christmas presents that makes a big school. Very few of the crowd that followed Jesus were ready to become his true followers. By and by so many left him that he asked even the Twelve if they were going to forsake him too.

A little fishing-boat is sanctified if it is only used for Christ. What museum would not be glad if it could have that "little boat" on exhibition? But any boat, or hut, or yardstick, or broom can be made just as sacred by being used faithfully in the same service.

Christ has a choice as to who shall be his preachers. The demons were willing to proclaim who he was, but that was not the kind of messengers he wanted. Nowadays a church-member that is proud, or quarrelsome, or cruel, or avaricious is not very apt to be doing the way the other unclean spirits did in the time of Christ; and it is well they should not. If a man's reputation is tainted, it hurts Christianity every time he says a word for it. Such men had better be open enemies.

Jesus called everybody, but not everybody would come. All might come that would come. Salvation was free and is still.

From those who had freely become his followers Jesus chose twelve to do special service. The others were equally his true followers, but they could not so well do his work and were not chosen to do it. Most people can best do Christ's work in their own homes and business. Only a chosen few can be ministers, or superintendents, or teachers.

Let every one be willing to answer the call when it comes. We do not hear that one whom Jesus chose declined. If those that know best want you to be a teacher, do not refuse.

Doubtless, Jesus chose these twelve for their special gifts and qualifications. They were probably among the ablest, as well as the purest and best of his followers. He chose them wisely. Such of them as we know much about proved by their after-work and their writings which we now have to be men of great ability. If now men of small ability rush into the ministry, it is not because Christ calls them. They had better stick to private life.

One of the twelve was Judas Iscariot, who betrayed him. He was a man of ability, who knew how to handle money, but that destroyed him. Even the worst men may get into the church. Christ will not use supernatural means to keep his church pure.

Science.

Dr. C. S. Dolley, of Rochester, New York, has done excellent service by translating and issuing in pamphlet form Dr. Cohn's recent paper on Bacteria. M. Cohn is the naturalist who has the most occupied himself with the study of these plants, the smallest of all living organisms. To give an idea of their minuteness, Professor Thomas Taylor, in a recent paper on the same subject, remarked that "twenty millions might be enclosed in a globe that would go easily through the eye of a cambric needle. Even when magnified thousands of times, one appears under the microscope no larger than one of the periods in the punctuation marks of this paragraph. But it appears from the researches of Cohn that, small as these are, it is by no means certain that there is not organized life beyond these, and that when the mathematician dictates that matter is infinitely divisible he is laying down an actual as well as a theoretical truth. At any rate, it is now beyond doubt that there are different sexes in Bacteria, and that not only spores result from the sexual union, but spore-cases, enclosing the spores, just as in ordinary cryptogamic plants. They feed on organic substances, but do not seem able to destroy life. At least, Cohn is not satisfied that they do by any experiment he has made; but they instantly seize on that which is dead and are the main if not the only agents in putrefaction and fermentation. Great heat destroys them and it is through the operation of this law that we have canned meats and fruits. Intense cold only renders them torpid. During drought or the lack of food, they will continue apparently for an indefinite time in a desiccated state. They are always present in immense numbers during what are known as epidemic or contagious diseases; but whether they have aught to do with bringing about these diseases seems uncertain, from Cohn's researches. We breathe continually in an atmosphere charged with their germs and we take them into our system with everything we eat and much that we drink. They are so small that they can penetrate easily any cell-wall, yet life goes on easily in spite of them. After reading Cohn's treatise, the inference may be that during sickness some portion of the tissue loses its hold on life, and that this, among that which is still vital, is seized on by the Bacteria. It may then be that, the abundance of food favoring the production of the plant, it may be developed in such immense numbers as to interfere with the circulation, and in this way hasten death. Although speculation must yet take the place of absolute facts, labors like this of Cohn's make the world his debtor. It must be that we are getting nearer the end.

...The study of the lower orders of cryptogams has been conceded as among the eminences German botanists have reached beyond what others have attained. A letter written by one of our most thoughtful students in Germany, last Summer, stated that he was pleased to find that in the general knowledge of almost all branches of botany America was far ahead of Europe, and he was surprised at the tone of self-abasement which pervaded so many of our scientific papers; but in the knowledge of cryptogamic botany he found we were as far behind them as we were superior in the other branches. It seemed like being in a new world to be in their cryptogamic atmosphere; but in this we seem to be also making fair progress, to judge from the splendid memoir on the Gymnosporangia, or cedar-apples, of the United States, by Professor W. G. Farlow, just issued as one of the Centennial memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. It will surprise many to know that the rusts and spots of fungi of many descriptions on the leaves of apples, pears, thorns, grasses, and other plants, are all but forms in various stages of development of the singular cedar-apples, which are so well known as producing the gelatinous brown threads after a rain-shower. Mr. Farlow shows that many of the old genera and a great number of species, especially of Rostelia, are only forms of the Gymnosporangium, to which the cedar-apples belong.

....A singular water-fern, *Marsilea quadrifolia*, has hitherto been found indigenous only at Bantam Lake, in Connecticut. Mr. Henry L. Clapp, of Dorchester, Mass., now finds it at Dedham, on the Charles River. These facts are often used to illustrate the supposed overlooking of plants by lynx eyed collectors. It is more probable that the plants have been introduced in comparatively recent times by mud on the feet of water-birds. It is known that they sometimes sow seeds in this way.

....Professor Pritchard, of Oxford, at a recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, discussed a method of measuring the brightness of stars by means of a sliding wedge of dark glass, recording the position of the wedge at the moment when it makes the star disappear. The instrument is simple and convenient, but in accuracy can hardly be compared with the polarization photometers invented and used by Professor Pickering, at Cambridge (U. S.)

Pebbles.

A Boston man says his fur-trimmed overcoat is "too utterly otter."

....There are no pumps where the cocoanut grows, which, perhaps, accounts for the milk in it.

....A baby in Ohio that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in one week. It was the baby elephant.

....Some one says talk is cheap. It is not when it comes in the extra session of a legislature and must be paid for by the state.

...."Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

....It may be right occasionally to take a bull by the horns, but it is always well to keep in mind that the horns belong to the bull.

....*Biblical Student:* Of course, Ruth wanted a beau, but no one has ever been able to determine why she chose such a Boaz she did.

....Don't throw away your old flour-barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour-barrel will hold 678,000 silver dollars.

....There is a story told of a fine old Cornish squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had goose for dinner and when he had not.

....The facetious postage-stamp clerk who told a man that asked for two twos that this was not an æsthetic post-office is now looking for a new situation.

....On Saturday a Pittsburgh man, arriving in Newark, ordered a cabman to drive him to the Newark Steel Works, and cabby innocently took him to the city hall.

...."Reasons for dressing plainly on Sunday" is the title of a little essay on social ethics. Most of us have the very best reasons for dressing plainly on Sunday. Don't mention it.

....We are sometimes so impressed by a fellow-man's estimate of his importance that we tremble at the mere suggestion of what might have been if the Lord had forgotten to make him.

....A little boy called out to his father, who had mounted his horse for a journey: "Good-bye, Papa. I love you thirty miles long." A little sister quickly added: "Good-bye, dear Papa. You will never ride to the end of my love."

....A North Carolina justice of the peace recently married a couple as he sat enthroned in state on the back of a mule, and the animal for once realized that there was bigger trouble going on than he could produce, and kept his heels still.

....A lady who had been traveling in Italy was asked by a friend how she liked Venice. 'Oh! very much, indeed," was the reply. "I was unfortunate enough, however, to arrive there just at the time of a heavy flood, and we had to go about the streets in boats."

....See the Horse-Car. How Full it Is. Now it is Not so Full. See How the People run Out of It. There is a Woman with the Small-Pox in the Corner. See the Woman Laugh! Is not that a Pretty Trick the Woman has Played? How would You like to have Such a Trick Played on You?

....Who Put the Salt in the Sugar Bowl? Mamma is Anxious to Find out. Willie is busy looking Out of the Window. Can you Guess what he is Thinking about? Perhaps he is Wondering what Mamma will Give him before he Goes to Bed without his Supper. If we were Willie, we would Feel safer with a Latin Grammar in the Seat of our Pants.

....Don't believe the story that Minister Hamlin, having somehow strayed to a bull-fight at Madrid, and, after watching the proceedings for a while, said: "Those fellows don't know how to handle a bull. Why, any farmer's boy down round Bangor would know enough to put a ring in the critter's nose and hitch a stick to it. Then they could lead the beast around as handy as could be."

....Here we have a Greenbacker. He seems Troubled about Something. He is Troubled about the National Debt. He is Grieving because the Country of his Nativity owes one Billion Dollars. The other Man around the Corner is a Grocery Man. He, too, is Troubled, but he is not Worrying about the National Debt. Oh! no. He is Worrying about the one Dollar and Forty cents the Greenbacker owes him.

....*Daughter* (home from school): "Now, Papa, are you satisfied? Just look at my testimonial—'political economy, satisfactory; fine arts and music, very good; logic, excellent'——" *Father:* "Very much so, my dear; especially as regards your future. If your husband should understand anything of housekeeping, cooking, mending, and the use of the sewing-machine, perhaps your married life will, indeed, be happy."

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BAKER, V., removes from Orleans to Mitchell, Ind.

BARB, S., called to Pleasant Valley, W. Va.

BENNETT, N. E., closes his labors in Amelia O.

BROWN, Charles R., ord. in Franklin Falls, N. H.

COULTER, C. J., removes from Le Roy to Colony, Kan.

DAVIDSON, George, Grafton, W. Va., called to Pomeroy, O.

DONELLY, J., Ionia, accepts call to Coldwater, Mich.

FERNALD, J. C., accepts call to Trinity ch., Springfield, O.

FREEMAN, B., settles at Neenah, Wis.

GARDINER, F. L., Bloomfield, called to Bethel Ind.

HEMMEGER, D. P., Canaan, O., resigns.

JONES, R. L., died, recently, at East Creek, Penn.

KENNARD, J. Spencer, D.D., Boston, Mass., called to Fourth ch., Chicago, Ill.

LEARNED, Wm. C., Batavia, N. Y., settles at South Bend, Ind.

MOORE, Robert, removes from Spencer to Worthington, Ind.

NELSON, W. A., Shelby, N. C., accepts call to Nashville, Tenn.

RECKARD, D. B., Wilshire and Pleasant Mills, Ind., resigns.

SCOTT, J. H., Ypsilanti, Mich., resigns.

SENTER, E. E., Bird's Run, O., resigns.

SHIRK, G. C., accepts call to Mitchell, Ind.

SKINNER, J. C., removes from Adamsville to Otsego, N. Y.

SPEES, S. D., accepts call to Eaton, O.

STAPP, J. D., Rock Falls, accepts call to Industry, Neb.

STEDMAN, W. H., accepts call to Urbana, O.

THOMAS, E. S., closes his labors at Neenah, Wis.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BALCOM, Frederic A., ord. in West Hartland, Conn.

CHAMBERLAIN, J. A., accepts call to New London, Wis.

DANA, Samuel H., late of Stratford, will supply at the Second Church, Danbury, Conn.

DAVIES, David F., Findlay, Ohio, accepts call to Janesville, Wis.

HARGRAVE, John W., Brooklyn, O., resigns.

HERSHEY, S. B., Danbury, Conn., called to Ashtabula, Ohio.

IVES, A. E., of Castine, Me., who supplied the pulpit last season at West Brooksville, engaged to continue his labors there.

LANE, James P., inst. in Norton, Mass.

MAKEPEACE, F. Barrows, inst. in Andover, Mass.

MASON, E. B., Detroit, Mich., accepts call to Arlington, Mass.

MICHAEL, George, Moriah, N. Y., accepts call to Alfred, Me.

PERRY, Cyrus M., W. Concord, N. H., accepts call to Dowagiac, Mich.

POMEROY, Edward N., Marion, Mass., resigns.

ROBERTS, Hiram P., Silverton, Col., resigns.

ROGERS, Samuel J., late of Marshall, Minn., accepts call to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SHELTON, C. W., inst. at Dell Rapids, Dak.

WAINWRIGHT, George W., Blair, Neb., will become dist. agent of American Bible Society for Neb., Col., and Wy. Ter.

WESTERVELT, William D., Manitou, Col., called to Frisco, Utah.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURGESS, A. Parke, Newark, N. J., called to Congregational ch. of Duxbury, Mass.

BUSHNELL, Horace, Jr., inst. in Concordia, Kan.

CAMPBELL, D. K., Wa Keeney, called to Paola, Kan.

DAVIS, J. Kirby, accepts call to Knox ch., Newark, N. J.

DONAHEY, M. L., removes from Weston to Napoleon, O.

EVEREST, C. T., removes from Ludlow to Mahomet, Ill.

GOULD, J. Loomis, ord. in Parkersburg, W. Va, as missionary to Alaska.

HOFFMAN, John, inst. in Baldwin, Kan.

KING, S. B., Westminster, accepts call to Santa Maria, Cal.

SMITH, N. S., removes from Delaware to Columbus, O.

TURNER, Joseph B., called to Little Britain, Penn.

WELLER, D. C., D. D., removes from Utica to Shelbyville, Ill.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

BISSELL, L. Parsons, ord. deacon in Hartford, Conn.

CURTIS, C. J., removes from Winston to Durham, N. C.

EDWARDS, Samuel, has become rector in Milford, Mass.

GRAY, Joseph R., accepts call to Greeley, Col.

MACAULEY, George, Atlanta, accepts call to Dalton, Ga.

McNULTY, S. A., Johnstown, Penn., resigns.

RAMSAY, A., accepts call to Dubuque, Iowa.

STONE, John Seely, D. D., died January 18th, in Cambridge, Mass., aged 87.

VAN ANTWERP, Wm. H., Rahway, N. J., accepts call to Des Moines, Iowa.

WATTERS, S. P., Newport, R. I., accepts call to Morgantown, N. C.

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

JOWETT'S THUCYDIDES.*

CONSIDERING Professor Jowett's high position as a scholar and a writer, the reception which his translation of *Thucydides* has met with at the hands of English critics can hardly be called favorable. That such will be the ultimate verdict of the public we do not believe. The book has a marked individuality; it has its strong and its weak sides; it is just such a book as critics can take exception to; but is also such a book as can vividly interest its readers.

The first volume is occupied with the translation. As a piece of vigorous English, this is a masterpiece. As an equivalent to the original Greek, in respect of style and connections of thought, it seems at first sight most inadequate. How far this is true and how far open to criticism will be discussed later. The second volume begins with an interesting essay on "Inscriptions of the Age of Thucydides," but is mainly filled with notes on individual passages. They are, of course, primarily intended for the general reader, rather than for the scholar. They cover a wide range of topics. Some call attention to points which the mere translation might permit to pass unobserved; some give the reasons for the particular phrase of translation actually used; while in many the author gives a number of alternative translations, any one of which he regards as justifiable. Others again treat at some length points of history or textual criticism, and a few grammatical dissertations have been allowed to slip in; though, as a general rule, the author does not permit himself to wander far from what has an immediate bearing on the meaning of the particular passage. He puts in whatever he thinks at once important, interesting, and helpful to the understanding of the text. He has shown discretion in keeping out what does not combine these qualities.

The book has been criticized on two distinct grounds.

1. That the accuracy of scholarship is not what is required of a standard work.

2. That Professor Jowett's conception of how to translate *Thucydides* is wrong, and the result blameably inadequate; so far so, in the opinion of some, as to deprive the book of its *raison d'être*.

It would not come within the compass of this article to treat the first point adequately. Directed against men of the standing of Professor Jowett and his coworkers, there is at the outset a strong presumption against it. Its correctness could only be tested by the examination of a number of passages, most of them more or less obscure; and the discussion could only settle points which chiefly interest professed grammarians. It is a question whether the main usefulness of the book would be overthrown were all these things true which the critics allege. And as for the spirit in which the criticisms are written, we may infer much from the general complaint of the critics concerning Jowett's readiness to introduce in his notes alternative renderings of ambiguous passages, a practice which they condemn as unscholarly. Yet the Greek must differ greatly from all modern languages if it does not have many passages which may mean more than one thing, and in complicated style there is a vastly greater number of passages which must always puzzle a foreigner. In other words, there must be doubtful passages, partly on account of real verbal ambiguities, partly on account of the inadequacy of our knowledge to prove a case either way, and when there is such a doubt it seems better to express it plainly.

The second point is more important, as affecting the whole plan of the work, instead of particular passages. It is also easier to discuss within moderate limits.

"There are two maxims of translation," says Goethe. "The one requires that the author of a foreign nation be brought to us in such a manner that we may regard him as our own; the other, on the contrary, demands of us that we transport ourselves over to him and adopt his situation, his mode of speaking, and his peculiarities." Professor Jowett has adopted the first of these principles and has carried it out to its fullest extent. He does not aim to give the nearest English equivalent to what Thucydides actually said, but the best English expression of the ideas Thucydides seems to have had in mind. To say that his English is idiomatic is but a small part of the truth. He pays the strictest regard to canons of style, even when these are conventionalities of rhetoric. Ordinarily, however, the mode in which he has recast the expressions of Thucydides is a direct consequence of well-known differences of idiom or syntax between English and Greek. Perhaps the most wide-reaching of the differences concerns the use of conjunctions. The Greek language, as a rule, required a connection between any two successive thoughts. If there was no conjunction expressed, the omission was noticed as harsh, and they further aimed at extreme precision in designating by their conjunctions the relation between successive ideas. How different all this is from modern English style scarcely needs to be pointed out. With us, the absence of a conjunction connects more closely than its presence. With most of our writers the formal subordination of one idea to another is as far as possible avoided. They prefer to bring out each idea sharply and let their readers supply the transitions. Professor Jowett's recognition of this principle has contributed more than anything else to give the translation its thoroughly English air. The change in form of expression is, perhaps, especially noticeable where the subordinate idea in Greek is introduced by a circumstantial participle, a case occurring in almost every sentence in the more complicated passages. As an illustration of this, and of other points yet to be mentioned, let us take the passage at the beginning of the speech of the Platæans after the surrender (III, 53), a passage chosen almost at random, but chiefly noticeable as one where translation offers peculiar difficulties:

"Men of Lacedæmon, we surrendered our city because we had confidence in you. We were under the impression that the trial to which we submitted would be legal and of a very different kind from this; and when we accepted you and you alone to be our judges, which, indeed, you are, we thought that at your hands we had the best hope of obtaining justice; but we fear that we are doubly mistaken, having too much reason to suspect that in this trial our lives are at stake and that you will turn out to be partial judges. So we must infer because no accusation has been preferred against us calling for a defense, but we speak at our own request, and because your question is a short one, to which the answer, if true, condemns us, and, if false, is exposed at once. In the extremity of our helplessness, our only and our safest course is to say something, whatever may be our fate, for men in our condition are sure to reproach themselves with their silence and to fancy that the unuttered word, if spoken, would have saved them."

To one who reads the above passage with the Greek text before him comment would be almost needless, so striking an illustration is it of the difference of English usage in respect to the point just discussed. In the first sentence, expressed in English as three independent ideas, there is in the original (besides the parenthetic *ἔφασαν*) but one finite verb; the other clauses are expressed by participles. Equally characteristic is the rendering at the beginning of the third (English) sentence of "*τεκμαιρόμενοι*," etc. "So we must infer, because."

To a person not thoroughly familiar with Greek the above translation, read in connection with the text, will seem unwarrantably to have departed from the original. It is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be given to say that, on studying it carefully, it is seen to be much truer than appears at first sight. It is seen that the translator brings out the essential ideas to be conveyed, even when they are in the original so hidden in the complications of the sentence as to escape the notice of the cursory reader. It is further seen that he translates individual words and phrases with a pertinence which excites the admiration of his severest critics. Precisely these two qualities it is which the translator of Thucydides must possess; if he has these, other qualities, good or bad, are but of secondary importance.

It was the second of these which most forcibly struck the ancient critics of Thucydides. They differed in their judgments as to his style, laying, on the whole, less stress upon his want of clearness than do the moderns. "Somewhat obscure" (*subobscurus*) is the phrase used by Cicero. What especially struck them was his precision in the use of words (*ἀκριβολογία*) a quality all the more remarkable because he was working in new lines of thought. We are apt to overlook this. We are so accustomed to think of Greek prose as it left the hands of Plato, the language of philosophic reasoning, that we cannot readily conceive that it should ever have been otherwise. Much is said about the elastic condition of Greek prose syntax at this time; among others, by Professor Jowett himself (compare Introduction, pp. xii—xv). How far this position is justified we have not space to discuss, the arguments on either side are so varied and so difficult of evaluation; but, whatever the causes for his peculiarities of style, his syntax (using that word in the original and broader sense) was his weak point and his diction his strong one. It is far more important for the translator to do justice to the latter than to the former.

This was what most struck the ancients, but it is not what strikes the moderns as greatest in Thucydides. It is great to call things by their right names; it is greater to make sure that the reader understands why they are so called; and this was what Thucydides did, in a way which no historian since his time has equaled. There have been many that could, if they set about it deliberately, give explanations of events as well as he; there have been none who could habitually and, as it were, unconsciously suggest the explanation in their statement of the fact. Not in his direct comments, instructive as these are, is the true greatness of Thucydides shown; but in the lines of his strong-drawn pictures, and yet more in what may be read between the lines. And this is the crucial point in a translation of Thucydides. In the original, along with the facts, the explanations are impressed upon the reader at once strongly and unconsciously. In a literal rendering these impressions lose either their strength or their unconsciousness, too often both. In any departure from literalness the translator is tempted to secure one of these elements, at the expense of the other. In the one case, the work loses its charm; in the other, its force. Professor Jowett has striven to avoid both these errors. He has been successful almost always, and sometimes marvelously so.

It is interesting to consider for a moment the reasons why English criticism of the highest class has not been more favorable. Doubtless, one reason is to be found in the extreme attachment of the critics for the original. They are so lovingly familiar with it that they have come to value it not only for the impressions conveyed, but for the manner in which they are conveyed; and the more fully justice is done to the former the more they miss the latter. It would sometimes seem as though these men valued the very obscurity itself; but there is another reason that may have had equal force, and that is to be found in the English temperament. It is not in politics alone that England is aristocratic; the same tendency shows itself everywhere. No doubt, English scholars, as a body, were truly anxious for the spread of culture. They welcomed works like "Ancient Classics for English Readers," not to speak of translations and expositions of a still higher grade; but they could look down on the users of all these things; they could say within themselves "Thus far and no further." And Thucydides was the stronghold which combined with its surpassing worth inherent difficulties, by which the *profanum vulgus* was rigidly kept back. Such a letting down of the barriers as this translation makes they were not prepared for. They hasten to say to the uninitiated "What you have is not Thucydides, after all," and they say it with all the more sharpness because it is not quite as true as they wish. This may be partly fancy; but it seems to explain, better than anything else, the attitude of many critics. Nor is anything else to be expected. When the most difficult rocks of the Matterhorn were blasted, it is not to be supposed that the *élite* of the Alpine Club looked on with complacency.

It is not to be inferred from the unreserved praise given to the book that the reader, if an intelligent student of Thucydides, will not find many individual renderings which he does not approve and some which he strongly disapproves. There is nothing in which individual opinions are so capricious as in the matter of translation; and a translation like this, which so far remodels the expressions of the original, is especially exposed to such caprices and differences of opinion. It would be easy for the critic to point out a hundred places where he objects to the rendering; but no two critics would agree upon the same hundred, and just what would seem objectionable to one might seem felicitous to another. It would thus be out of place to dwell upon detailed exceptions of this kind. Enough if the work as a whole is satisfactory; and this it is in an eminent degree. As a piece of English literature it is admirable; as a translation of Thucydides it brings out his strongest sides in their strength. If the critic demands more, no translation is likely to satisfy him.

* THUCYDIDES. Translated into English, with Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Notes, and Indices. By B. JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xx, 708; lxxxviii, 550. New York and London: Macmillan & Co.

....We have examined Vol. V of Dr. D. D. Whedon's *Commentary on the New Testament* (Phillips & Hunt), intended for popular use, with great satisfaction, notwithstanding our disagreement with the author as to many points of scholarly interest or interpretation. Bearing in mind the intention of the work for popular use, we give it the benefit of the broad distinction between a commentary for the people and one for scholars, a distinction which applies to every part of the work, to the method on which it is conducted, to the results it attains, and to the matter it spreads before its students. Dr. Whedon is a strong man, with a wide and remarkably clear mental grasp of the confused elements of a subject. He has a thoroughly evangelical spirit, and, though not inaccessible to scholarly results and methods, his own habit of mind is that of the Christian pastor or statesman. He will not linger on minute points of the text. He has certain large principles to guide him and certain great interests to move him on. He takes the best he can get, and makes his selection not altogether on the ground of scholarship. Such a method has much to recommend it in preparing a book for practical use. The result is, on the whole, a better one for the people than is to be arrived at by the attempt to popularize such a work as Alford's, which, in submitting to popular recension, loses its merit, without acquiring the essentially different merit, required for the people. Dr. Whedon, working on a general method of this kind, has produced a very valuable commentary. He is well informed as to the course of exegetical discussion, even down to its minutiæ; he has a bold, strong, and honest mind; he has good judgment and an animating perception of the spiritual truths and principles of the Word, for which he searches with the lighted candle of an open and intelligent mind, and with a clean broom sweeping into the corners of the subject; yet a little more scholarly feeling would not hurt him. His discussion of the Pauline authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, for example, suffers as contrasted with the solid method and golden candor of Bleek. It would, at least, have saved him from casting a favorable eye on Delitzsch's extraordinary discovery that, though Paul suppressed his name in the opening of the epistle, out of regard to his opponents, he contrived to let his friends know who was writing to them, by hiding his name in the *πολυ* twice repeated in the phrase *πολυμερῶς καὶ πολυτρόπως*. In chapter ix he evades the fact that the author assigns to the temple the arrangement prescribed in the Pentateuch, and not that which actually existed in the temple of Herod; nor does he meet the apparent misplacing of the altar of incense. In xii, 17 he misapprehends the point and really plants himself on the ground he repudiates. The question is whether Esau found no place for repentance on account of obstacles existing in himself or in his father, Isaac. Dr. Whedon says that the interpretation that a "favorable change in Isaac's mind toward Esau is meant" is untenable; but he slides into this very interpretation unawares when he says that "no place of repentance" means no room for "successful or accepted repentance"—that is, a repentance successful, accepted, or the contrary, according to the effect it had on Isaac. If this means anything, it is not that Jacob was himself hardened and insensible to the point of inability to repent; but that he had lost his opportune moment, and that when he repented Isaac's mind was fixed and the repentance was neither successful nor accepted with him. This is exactly the view which he repudiates. In connection with this pas

sage, we notice an example of the characteristic merits of the author in his fine observations on Esau's repentance. The commentation on I Pet. iii as to Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison shows him in a less favorable light. He denies that ἐκήρυξεν implies that our Lord preached in the sense of making the Gospel offer to the spirits in prison. We cannot see why, if the difficulty may be evaded in this simple way, he should resort to the far-fetched hypothesis that the spirits in prison were the contumacious antediluvians. Dr. Whedon's good sense and strong qualities as a commentator come out conspicuously in the treatment of the Apocalypse. He follows Alford pretty closely, but with a free mind and many variations; for example, as to the "two witnesses," Alford gives up the problem, but Dr. Whedon has no difficulty in finding them in "a testifying church and a testifying ministry"—a solution which is certainly better than Alford's helplessness and which has probability enough to stand until a better is proposed. Dr. Whedon rejects the Neronean date, and assigns the Revelation to the time of Domitian. He accepts the historic interpretation and makes the prophecy go over the ground three times in three different ways: first, in the general presentation of the introduction; again in the not strictly successive picturesque presentation of the seals and the six trumpets, while from the sixth trumpet, as he thinks, the order follows a strictly historical course to the end. The important feature of the commentation is that it is not lost in symbols nor in chiliastic millennial nor pre-millennial phantasms, but holds on to the solid hopes and promises of the Kingdom of God.

....The proceedings of the *Œcumenical Methodist Conference* make a volume of upward of six hundred and thirty pages. By the plan sanctioned by the Conference the book is published on both sides of the ocean, two sets of plates having been prepared in London. The copy sent us bears the imprint of Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati. Dr. Walden was appointed one of its editors. He and his American colleague have added several pages, consisting of extracts from editorials in the British press relating to the Conference and a brief report of the fraternal meeting. This was a happy thought. Otherwise the American edition is the same as the English. The contents comprise a brief note from the editors; a historical introduction by the Rev. William Arthur, whose voice was heard with so much respectful attention on the floor of the Conference; the official papers relating to the preparation for the meeting; a list of delegates; and the papers, invited addresses, and speeches upon the topics entered in the program. The index is simply of the various subjects and the speakers upon each. We gave in our editorial correspondence from London our opinions upon the the general character of the Conference, the papers, and the speeches. We have no doubt that this great gathering accomplished much practical good, and we have reason to believe that important results, unforeseen when the Conference was planned and even when it met, will appear in the future. It is not only the forerunner of another similar council, but it has suggested what was never attempted before among the British Methodists, the formation of Methodist unions, and has made it practicable to hold a general American Conference in 1884. The great results of the Conference are to spring from the association and fellowship, and not from the literary character of the papers and addresses in the printed volume. Few of the subjects are particularly fresh or important. The vital questions of the age, with which Methodism is as much concerned as any branch of Christ's Church, had no place in the program, and many of the papers presented fulfilled their office in their preparation. While our candor compels us to say this in criticism, we do not hesitate to commend the book. It contains many valuable suggestions and is the record of a movement which may, as the editors say, become an epoch in the history of Methodism. We notice that the essay of Dr. Pope, by pre-eminence the theologian of British Methodism, on the special training of ministers in theological schools, has been changed somewhat since it was read, and published in the *Daily Methodist Recorder*. It was a surprise to American delegates to hear him speak of the adequate preparation of the Methodist student for the theological seminary as not only impossible, but undesirable. His paper does not now take quite so strong ground; but he still is of the opinion that the "several communities of Methodism must resign the hope of" attaining the ideal which is a thorough preparation in literature, science, and philosophy. The theological seminary must receive men who "could not undergo the successive ordeals of school after school without losing their vigor, and the impetus of their original call" (to the ministry). This is not sound doctrine to preach to any body of people. American Methodists, at least, renounced it long ago and are bravely struggling to establish what Dr. Pope describes as the "ideal theory." Mr. T. G. Osborn, himself an Oxonian, sets forth a much better scheme of education than the author of the "Compendium of Theology."

....The many biblical commentaries now published in rapid succession may be accepted as a proof of a wide and vigorous interest in Bible study. Not the least interesting among them are those designed for the people and the Sunday-schools, for which we hold the Christian scholarship of the country peculiarly responsible. One of the best is the most recent—*The Pictorial Commentary on the Gospel of Mark, with the Text of the Authorized and Revised Versions*, edited by the Rev. Edwin W. Rice and published by the American Sunday-school Union. The pictorial part is pretty poor; but this is no great matter, as, even if they were better, the pictures would be of no great account anyway. The International Sunday-school Lessons for 1882 are all in this Gospel of Mark, and this Commentary is, apparently, made for them. At the head of each page is the passage expounded on that page in the two English versions. The language used is simple; each chapter ends with a terse and effective summary of what is taught in it. A good use is made of the results of recent study. The volume has several good maps at the end. The index is full enough to serve fairly well for a concordance of passages, and there is a very considerable amount of apposite remark introduced, which has been gleaned from miscellaneous sources. The book is the better fitted for its purpose by the large amount of illustrative matter on all points. As to the barren fig tree (xi, 12—14), Mr. Rice quotes a letter from Professor Post, of Beirût, to himself, to the effect that fig trees there have fruit formed in February and ripe in April. Beirût is not Jerusalem, though sufficiently near to make this testimony important, if corroborated, as it would relieve the passage of its difficulty. The testimony, however, needs support and runs counter to a long line of assertions. The author's account of the trial of our Lord, although brief, contains matter of the greatest interest, particularly as relates to its legality from the Jewish, Christian, and Roman point of view. Mr. Rice contends stoutly for the closing passage, Mark xvi, 9—20. The position of the revisers is hardly given fairly by printing their note, but omitting to reproduce in the text the wide space they left between verse 8 and verse 9. The facts as to the ending of this gospel in the Vatican MS. are not given correctly. The significant blank space is there, but it does not occur "between Mark and the words according to Mark," as the author asserts; but after the usual closing phrase "according to Mark." Nor is this MS. as inaccessible to scholars as he asserts. Not only have they been permitted to consult it, but we have now the magnificent reproduction of Cardinal Mai. As for the abrupt ending given to the Gospel by supposing it to terminate with verse 8 in the word "γαρ"—*i.e.*, "for" (which implies more to follow)—we would remind the author that it makes as much against his position as the other. The "γαρ" is not a connection. In any view of the case, it makes a break between verses 8 and 9. The break is there, and verse 9 starts on a new beginning, without taking up the broken thread. The general appearance of the text certainly makes the theory that the ending was torn off plausible. We would add that we do not believe, with the author, that the revision will render previous commentaries founded on the Authorized Version useless. A good commentary applies itself only to the Word and will retain its value through a hundred versions.

....Very different from the abovenamed commentaries, but in its way not inferior to either of them, is *Mark's Memoirs of Jesus Christ. A Commentary on the Gospel according to Mark*, by James Morison, D.D., republished from the English edition by the Messrs. Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, Portland, Me. This is a work of large proportions, which flows on in a leisurely thoughtfulness and thoroughness. The author has at his command the whole range of exegetical opinion and a very fine power of stating what has been held by others in an interesting way. He is the best-natured of all controversialists and brings to his disputation the fine ingredients of Scotch *bonhomie* and humor. The result is that his pages are lighted up with a wondrous interest, and not even Stanley himself, in that model of all bewitching commentation, his work on the Corinthians, leads his readers on in a more delighted frame. We want no better reading than the exposition of the passage relating to the barren fig-tree (chap. xi, 12—14). There is spread on these pages a large and various learning, conveyed to the reader in an English style of extreme simplicity and perspicuity, and which has the great merit of remaining serious, though at times it is almost playful. Withal, the book is enriched with an abundance of homely observation and spiritual remark, which flow out of the native fountains, instead of being compiled from the author's reading. Though not prepared to accompany the "International S.-S. Lessons," it is remarkably appropriate and will give the teacher who uses it the best possible assistance and grounding. To give some example of the author's style, we select, almost at random, the remarks on iv, 22: "*There is nothing hid which shall not be manifested.* It is one of the longest plummets of thought our Saviour ever let out in conversation. God hides some things. It is his glory to hide them. He hid several very important things under the shadows of the Jewish dispensation. He has hidden millions of other things in the crust of the earth; for instance, perhaps in its flora, perhaps in its fauna, perhaps in its invisible telluric influences. He has hidden innumerable things in the sun and moon and stars. Christ himself hid many things under the parables which he spake. He hid in his own heart many other things which even his nearest disciples could not have 'stood' or 'understood.' But this hiding on the part of Christ and of God is in every case provisional. The truth is hidden that it may be found out and manifested. . . . Nothing is to be hidden forever. There is always a final end in the hiding, and the end is that it may be manifested. Hence, human progression in science."

....The memorial of *James T. Field's Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches* is published in a style worthy of a man so distinguished in letters by the Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume, without being a full biography, begins with the beginning at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1816, and gives pleasant pictures of his boyhood and training in what, we are interested to remark, seems now to the writer, from the present standpoint of the liberal, the stern rigors of the old Unitarianism. The sketch is sufficiently full to enable the reader to follow Mr. Fields through the steps of his rising career and recognize the features of the man. We are kept perpetually in good company and often in the very best. The picture of Walter Savage Landor is good as far as as it goes, but might be complained of as dwelling too much on the capricious irritability of the old man, and modifying it only with glimpses of his occasional sweetness, but omitting the grander aspects. The old friends seen in "Yesterdays with Authors" reappear in this volume, together with the friends of the author's life-time and with many a bright spirit cut short too soon in his career. A good story is told of Willis, that he sat down to dine, one day, in London, near the window of a restaurant, with a ragged girl watching him through the railing. The beefsteak came, and he was nearly ready to begin on it, when the poor child, observing him turn for something to the waiter, murmured to herself: "*Now a pertaty.*" There is also a most characteristic anecdote of the Rebel Jeff. Thompson on p. 151, which is worth looking up, though we have not room to print it. Mr. Fields gives incidentally his ideas as to public libraries, to the effect that they are likely to become most questionable institutions without some strong direction laid on the choice of the books, particularly the novels. The personal testimonials to Mr. Fields in this volume must be highly gratifying to those who knew and loved him. As the authorship is suppressed on the title-page, we feel at liberty to say only that in the most delicate but unmistakable way the book declares what loving hands have shaped it. We would suggest to the proof-reader of the second edition that the text with which the memorial so appropriately closes should be corrected to read "At evening time *it* [not *there*] shall be light." We observe that Mr. Fields, in the extracts printed here, indulges himself in an occasional imitation of an imitation, as in the use of the London snob's expression, borrowed from the French idiom *les fenêtre se donnent*—the windows *gave* on a court, for the windows opened on a court.

....Mr. James T. Hoyt, of the New York Bar, publishes an excellent book (conveniently small for a law book) on *Mechanics' Liens, How Acquired and Enforced.* (New York: P. F. McBreen.) It is a treatise which refers to and cites the latest statutes and decisions and is designed for general circulation among lawyers, builders, mechanics, and owners, and has an appendix of forms. We conclude, however (especially from the brevity of the work), that it is designed principally for the use of laymen, though we can believe the author's remark that, even to the lawyer, in certain circumstances, "a big book is a big evil." The volume begins with defining the different classes of liens, stating the general principles, giving examples, and pointing out the object of the work. It then takes up the question who are entitled to a lien; the contract and all matters connected with it; from which it turns to explain and define the law as applying to the owner in the case, to the labor and materials, and to the land. He then takes up the filing of the lien as to time, and the form of notice and its continuance and discharge, together with the foreclosure. In the final chapter there is a review of the statutes and the construction of them. In the appendix the author collects a number of forms—a tabulation of lien cases cited and "cases not lien cases cited." There is a good index. From our examination of the book and comparison of it with "Phillips on Mechanics' Liens" (1874) we conclude that the present treatise is very well arranged and written, but of less value to a lawyer than Phillips's book. The latter, although older, contains about 1,500 cases cited, against 1,000 in Hoyt's, and about 700 pages against 250. The "cases cited" are of the utmost importance to lawyers, but Mr. Hoyt has considered them quite secondary, showing thereby and by his method of tabulation and reference that he means the book principally for builders, to which view it is very good. Both arrangement and style are very good from a legal standpoint. Most of the cases cited (about three-fifths) are New York cases. The book has, we may remark, its value for a lawyer on this account, as it gives a fuller and more recent statement of New York decisions than Phillips's book or than Kneeland's and is worth careful attention.

....The February number of *The Atlantic Monthly* deserves to be mentioned with enthusiasm. Mr. Whittier's fine ballad, "The Bay of Seven Islands," may not have the strength of "Skipper Ireson's Ride," but it is rich enough in beauty of its own to have come from the same author. Is Mr. Whittier meditating a larger work on the coast or seas or life of Labrador? "Some Traits of Bismarck" is from the pen of Herbert Tuttle, Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, who modestly rates his opportunities of observing the great chancellor lower than he might. The paper grows in interest and value as it goes on and gives the portrait of the great statesman as he is seen at the present time. If, however, he has become the "brutal rationalist" Mr. Tuttle calls him, he has degenerated from what he once was. "Studies in the South" is the second of two very striking papers. The author withholds his name, but his right to speak declares itself. He is not as hopeful as the late Mr. Sidney Lanier was, though the political question pure and simple does not trouble him greatly. He speaks out as to the admirable work of the American Missionary Association, the Hampton Institute, and the Northern schools and teachers generally. Edith M. Thomas's "Ember Days" is a prose poem, which, in connection with what we have seen from her pen, corroborates the impression that we have in her something more than the dawn of a new poet. We have not time to speak as fully of the other contributions, though we remark, in passing, that Mr. Richard Grant White receives a well-earned tribute from Mr. E. P. Whipple. Mr. Aldrich does his work with a finished thoroughness which sustains the traditions of *The Atlantic* and promises to hold it to its pre-eminence among our magazines as the distinctively and characteristically literary monthly. It culls its anthology from the whole republic of letters; but so long as Boston is Boston and owns *The Atlantic* it will have a unique character of its own and represent the best bloom and the freshest productions of her literary gardens.

....*Harper's New Monthly for February* is a royal number, with several fine descriptive articles—"A Clever Town Built by Quakers," by G. P. Lathrop; "The American Life-Saving Service," by Martha J. Lamb; "The Wilson Industrial School and Mission," in this city, by Miss F. E. Fryatt; "Commercial, Social, and Political Mexico," by W. H. Bishop. "French Political Leaders," by A. Bowman Blake, is all that can be desired on a topic which interests everybody. The great tragedian is well represented by one of his own countrymen, Joseph Hatton, in "Henry Irving at Home." John H. B. Latrobe contributes a brief paper of "Personal Recollections of Daniel Webster." John Fiske strikes what will be to most readers a new vein in "The Romance of the Spanish and French Explorers." Of poems and stories there is no lack and the Editor's Easy Chair, Literary Record, Historical Record, and Drawer, it is enough to say, are what they always are. Two papers in the number deserve special mention: one, Mr. W. L. Alden's "In Behalf of Crime," a satirical, brief, and every way admirable presentation of a subject to which we have often adverted (juvenile books), but which we have nowhere seen brought up in a more effective way than here. The other is "Garfield. A Poem," by F. D. Morris, of Rugby, England, which is published with this introductory note: "When the news of President Garfield's death reached England, one of the teachers at Rugby School addressed the boys on the subject, and they were so interested that they were glad even to leave their play

and hear about Garfield's life and noble character. The following poem was written under the influence of that occasion, and it cannot but be gratifying (apart from the merits of the poem itself) to have such an expression of warm feeling from such a source." The illustrations in this number are somewhat miscellaneous in style, but effective. The frontispiece is an admirable engraved portrait of Victor Hugo, in which we see the rugged force, the seriousness and gentleness of the statesman poet.

....Mr. Charles S. Farrar, president of Milwaukee College (Chicago: Townsend MacCum), publishes a serviceable guide to the study of art under the rather misleading title *History of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture.* The real character of the volume is implied in the alternate title *Topical Lessons with Specific References to Valuable Books.* The edition in hand is the second, with a section devoted to architecture, several pages of which are, by a printer's mistake, covered by the heading, at the top of the page, "History of Painting." The plan of following the subject through with a kind of syllabus or topical index, exhibiting the various artists and builders, with their works classified in historical perspective and in connection with the best books to be consulted, is an excellent one. The plan is well enough executed in this volume to make it a useful book for ready reference, especial ly as there happens to be no other to cover the same ground. It would be better, however, if the author were apparently more familiar with the French, German, and Italian authorities. For example, there is no mention of the life of Raphael, by M. Eugène Muntz, though inferior books are named. We see no mention of the unrivaled volumes of the Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, though the prejudiced and faulty books of Mr. Hare are cited freely and Clement's "Hand-book of Sculptors, Painters, etc." has too many errors to hold the place of standard reference assigned to it. As to Woltmann and Woermann, only one volume has appeared in the English translation, and the last advices from Professor Colvin are not very encouraging. In looking over the notes, we are rather astonished to find Tintoretto spoken of as standing in the shade of Titian, and Turner's "Slave Ship" classified as belonging to his decadent period. Let no whisper of these things creep over the Atlantic, to disturb the ear of John Ruskin.

....The last trace of the old familiar *Scribner* disappears in the February or "midwinter" number. The blue cover vanished long ago, for the light coffee color in which it now appears; but the second cover has now made way for the third, which in the matter of design is greatly superior to the confused Arabics of the last and is a happy invention to carry the new title of *The Century.* We need not repeat what we have said before as to the sumptuous appearance and bountiful literary variety and excellence of the magazine. All this has recently been emphasized by the enlargement of the printed form on each page. Cole engraves for frontispiece the portrait of Geo. W. Cable, and Mr. G. E. Waring, Jr., supplies in a brief sketch some of the particulars of the life of this striking author. In reviewing the contents of the number, we find ourselves very much drawn to the lines on "The Night Wind," by Edith M. Thomas, which seem to us to possess in high measure the true poetic quality. Henry W. Longfellow furnishes a new poem, "Hermes Trismegistus." Mr. Stedman's "Lovers in the Tropics" has his peculiar delicate and musical rhythm. The solid paper in the number is Mr. Edward Atkinson's, on the "Significant Aspects of the Atlanta Exposition." Mr. Emerson contributes a paper on "The Superlative." In "Esmeralda" will be found a "society" play in good form for use; and we should not omit the article on Daniel Webster, contributed by Professor Wilkinson, nor "The Phidian Age of Sculpture," by Lucy M. Mitchell, and other good things, which we have no room to mention.

....The briefest of the three *Commentaries on Mark* we have to notice is that by the Rev. Revere F. Weidner, M. A., B. D. (Allentown, Pa.: Brobst, Diehl & Co.) The passage to be studied on each page is printed in full at the top, the authorized version on the left-hand page, and the revision on the other, in good-sized type. The commentation is brief and simple. Learned references are omitted and the notes as far as we have observed, are original. Below, at the bottom of the page, questions are given to guide the student. There is very little discussion of points of interpretation. The author gives his own view in the briefest words and makes little or no allusion to varying opinions. The introduction is full and contains a life of St. Mark, a general review of his gospel, with a pretty full and favorable critique of the revision. There is, also, an elaborate and very carefully constructed chronological table and harmony and a list of authorities. The list is a good one as far as the authors' names in it go. We would suggest, however, that to ordinary laymen nothing is more meaningless than these lists of names, of which they know little or nothing, and that, to render them really helpful, some indication should be appended of the rank and merit of each work and to what class of student it would be useful. This volume has also a map and a full general index.

....*Lippincott's Magazine* for February opens with a very readable article "On the Gulf Coast," by Barton D. Jones. It supplies much information collected in his travels and examinations as special agent of the Department of the Interior. Felix L. Oswald adds a chapter to his interesting contribution "More about Pets." Who remembers that United States troops ever marched across the Libyan Desert? "The Capture of Derne," by Charles Burr Todd, brings up this forgotten episode of our war with Tripoli, told from the journal of the commander, General William Eaton. Margaret Hosmer and Mary Etta Smith contribute stories. "Stephen Guthrie" is carried through chapters vi, viii. There is a sketch by M. A. Collins and one by Helen Campbell. Rose Terry Cooke contributes a poem, "A Legend," which embodies in musical lines a story with nothing particularly new about it except that she has had the good sense to present it as "legend," and not fact. Charles L. Hildreth adds seven stanzas on "The Face of Love," and Carlotta Perry a little poem, "Always Mine." The interesting "Afternoon in Rome" is anonymous. The editorial feature of the *Magazine* is "Our Monthly Gossip" and the "Literature of the Day."

....*Your Mission* is a serious didactic poem, by Ellen M. H. Gates, which has been said or sung into the familiar acquaintance of many who will be glad to see it brought out in a handsome small quarto, by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, with illustrations by F. S. Church, W. St. John Harper, and J. W. Alexander.——Among reminiscences of the late Frances Ridley Havergal, we have from the American S.-S. Union a little volume of select poems, entitled *Leaves of Life*, and another, from the Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., which might easily be carried in the pocket, entitled *My Bible Study for the Sundays of the Year.*——The Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. publish a fine edition of Thomas à Kempis's *Imitation of Christ.* The volume is conveniently small for a devotional book, printed in beautiful and clear type, on the best of paper, and illustrated elaborately with designed head-pieces for the chapters and ornamented initial letters.

....*Talks with the People by Men of Mark* (London: Home Words Publishing Office), devotes Vol. II of the series to President Garfield. The Rev. Charles Bullock, B. D., contributes the introduction. The biographical sketch is by H. G. Reid. Our alway welcome contributor, A. J. Symington, F. R. S. N. A., furnishes a well-chosen and well-put-together compilation of selections from the lamented President's writings and speeches. This little book will not only meet the demand which is still strong for everything relating to President Garfield, but is also one more illustration of the extraordinary interest excited in him the world over.

....The Messrs. Macmillan publish among their "Foreign School Classics," edited by G. Eugène Fasnacht, *Le Cid Tragédie en Cinq Actes de P. Corneille* (1636). This edition of the most epoch-making play in modern literature contains a brief biographical notice of the author, with an historical introduction, glossary, and historical and literary notes. It was this play which led to the famous controversy, in which Richelieu and the Academy were ranged against the poet; and it was this play, too, which touched Napoleon with admiration and drew out the remark: "*S'il vivait je le ferais prince.*"

LITERARY NEWS.

THE satisfaction with the "Memorial Copy" of the English University Edition of the Revised New Testament has been so widespread that the Finance Committee of the American Bible Revision Committee have decided to offer for each contribution of $30 forwarded them a similar "Memorial Copy" of the forthcoming Revision of the Old Testament; the sum so raised, of course, to be employed in completing the work.——A complete index to Hawthorne's works has just been revised in press.——J. B. Lippincott will sell in this country the new and superb edition of Fielding's works, published by Smith, Elder & Co., of London.——The Princess Beatrice has received $15,000 from the sale of her "Birthday Book."——Mr. William Black's new novel will be called "The Bells of Shandon."——The Browning Society does not seem to be especially loved by the poet to whose interests it is so beneficially devoted. The first part of the Society's papers, it is stated, have now run out of print and a fresh edition is in preparation. The new edition will include Mr. Browning's Essay on Shelly and Mr. Furnivall's Browning bibliography, with important additions to the latter. Part Second of the Society's papers is to embrace Mr. Kirkman's Inaugural Lecture and the recent essay, by Mr. Sharpe, on the Second Series of "Dramatic Idyls."——The biography of Cooper, by Prof. Lounsbury, in the "American Men of Letters" series, is expected to prove of particular interest and value.——Mr. Parke Godwin is preparing a new edition of Bryant.——A work of extraordinary dimensions is the "*Acta Sanctorum*," whose publication, begun in 1643, at Antwerp, under the editorship of Father Johann Von Bolland, is continued to-day by the Bollandist Fathers. The last volume published (the sixtieth) appeared in 1867 and another one makes its appearance shortly. This coming one concludes only the month of October and is the thirteenth devoted to that single month.——The table of books issued during 1881 offered by *The Publishers' Weekly* records about three hundred books less than last year. This slight decrease is attributed by the statisticians to the great "development of the periodical press" and the immense increase in the number and variety of daily, weekly, and monthly papers and magazines.——As regards the month's magazines, first of all, it is announced that the *Century* appears with its Midwinter number simply as *The Century Magazine*, dropping for good any further allusion to its familiar title of *Scribner's.* The contributors for the month include Mr. Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, and the late Dean Stanley. It is very possible that the paper from Mr. Emerson's pen, revised by himself and his daughter, Miss Ellen Emerson, is the last he will publish. Its title is "The Superlative." Additional contributors to the February *Century* are Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, and Frank R. Stockton.——The second of the papers entitled "Studies in the South" is printed in the February *Atlantic.* They are stated as coming from the writer of the article "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life," which excited some comment on its appearance.

A fine German translation of Tibullus appears at Leipzig from the pen of the distinguished Herr Fischer, of Ulm.——Wilhelm Grimm's miscellaneous papers and notes upon folk-lore are to be edited and printed in the last-named city.——Dr. Gebauer, of Prague, has just published a book upon the mutilated copy in Bohemian of the Gospel according to St. John, preserved in the Prague Museum.——It is purposed by the Philosophical Society of Berlin, founded by the admirers of Hegel, as far back as 1843, to devote the surplus funds from the Hegel monument subscription to the founding of a Hegel scholarship. A prize of about $100 has likewise been offered for the best essay upon the "dialectical method" of this philosopher.——The autobiographical sketch by the late Arnold Ruge has just appeared from Winter & Co., Leipzig.——The second part of Leopold Von Ranke's "Universal History" is ready.

The Paris *Temps* is printing a translation of Bret Harte's shorter tales.——Included in the famous "Roman Index" for 1881 were M. Ernest Renan's "*L'Antichrist,*" which appeared first in 1873, and two books by M. Emile Burnout, of nearly equal age. There is nothing like keeping up with the times.——A volume by Smirnov, of St. Petersburg, entitled "Joachim, Patriarch of Moscow," casts considerable light upon the religious disputes in Russia toward the end of the seventeenth century.——On the 24th of November all the MSS. of Leopardi were formally donated to the municipality of Recanati, the birthplace of the poet. This collection will form the nucleus of the "Leopardi Library," wherein will be collected all MSS., books, papers, reviews, and writings of every kind whatsoever, by or concerning him.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

[Owing to the bewildering variety recently introduced into the size and form of printing paper, the old designations of books, as 4to, 8vo, 12mo, etc., give so little indication of size that we shall hereafter, for the present, at least, give the measures of books in this list in inches and quarters. The number first given is the length.]

An Examination of the Law of Personal Rights, to Discover the Principles of the Law, as Ascertained from the Practical Rules of the Law and Harmonized with the Nature of Social Relations. By A. J. Willard. 9¼x6¼, pp. 499. New York: D. Appleton & Co...... $2 50

Studies in the Life of Christ. By the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D. 8x5¾, pp. viii, 359. The same...... 1 75

The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics. By J. B. Stallo. (International Scientific Series. No. 37.) 7¾x5¼, pp. 318. The same. 1 75

Aspects of Poetry. Being Lectures delivered at Oxford by John Campbell Shairp, LL. D. 7¾x5¼, pp. x, 401. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co...... 1 50

Noah Webster. By Horace E. Scudder. (American Men of Letters. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner.) With steel portrait. 7¼x5, pp. vi, 302. The same...... 1 25

An Analytical Index to the Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne, with a Sketch of his Life. 9x6¼, pp. 334. The same...... 1 [illegible]

Moods. A Novel. By Louisa M. Alcott. [illegible], pp. [illegible]. Boston: Roberts Bros...... 1 [illegible]

Prayers. By Theodore Parker. A new edition, with a Preface by Louisa M. Alcott and a Memoir by F. B. Sanborn. With steel portrait. 7[illegible], pp. xxi, 200. The same...... 1 00

Esau Runswick. By Katherine S. Macquoid, author of "Patty," etc. (Trans-Atlantic Novels. No. 11.) 6¾x5, paper, pp. iv, 262. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons...... 0 60

Eunice Lathrop, Spinster. By Annette Lucille Noble, author of "Uncle Jack's Executors." (Knickerbocker Novels.) 6¾x5, pp. v, 322. The same...... 0 60

Germany, Present and Past. By S. Baring-Gould, M. A., author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," etc. 9x6¼, pp. 462. New York: Henry Holt & Co...... 3 00

Golden Poems. By British and American Authors. Edited by Francis F. Browne. 8x6, pp. 464. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co...... 2 50

A Practical Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Mark. By James Morison, D. D., author of "Commentary on the Gospel According to St. Matthew." 8¾x6, pp. lxxx, 481. Boston: N. J. Bartlett & Co......

The One Religion. Truth, Holiness, and Peace Desired by the Nations and Revealed by Jesus Christ. Eight Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, in the year 1881, on the foundation of John Bampton, M. A., Canon of Salisbury. By John Wordsworth, M. A. 9x6, pp. xx, 372. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co...... 3 50

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1881. 9¼x6, pp. cxix, 177. Washington: Printed at the Government Printing Office...

Historical Epochs, with System of Mnemonics, to Facilitate the Study of Chronology, History, and Biography. By F. A. Fitz Simon. 7¼x5, pp. 70. New York: Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co...... 0 50

Life of Frederick the Great. By T. B. Macaulay. 6¾x4¼, pp. 137. New York: Useful Knowledge Publishing Co...... 0 25

The Pocket Manual; or, Our Writers' and Travelers' Ready Reference Book for Everyday Use. Edited by the Rev. John M. Heron, A.M. 5¼x3¼, pp. 160. Philadelphia: W. B. Stewart & Co......

My Cave Life in Vicksburg. With Letters of Trial and Travel. By Mrs. Jas. M. Loughborough. 7¼x4¾, paper, pp. 196. Little Rock, Ark.: Printed by the Kellogg Printing Co. and for sale by Chas. T. Dillingham, New York......

The Marriages of the Bonapartes. By the Hon. D. A. Bingham, author of "The Siege of Paris." (Franklin Square Library, No. 226.) 11x8, paper, pp. 98. New York: Harper & Bros...... 0 20

L'Artiste Illustrated Almanac for 1882. 8x6¼, paper. New York: *L'Artiste* Publishing Co.. 0 10

Homiletics. By James M. Hoppin. 8¾x6¼, pp. xxxv, 809. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.... 3 50

Isaac T. Hopper. A True Life. By L. Maria Child. A new edition. With two steel portraits. 7¼x5¼, pp. xvi, 493. The same...... 1 00

The Revelation of the Risen Lord. By Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., D.C.L. 7¾x5¼, pp. xvi, 199. London and Cambridge: Macmillan & Co...... 1 75

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Religious Intelligence.

A REVISED CONFESSION.

THE General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of last May appointed two committees to revise the Confession of Faith and Form of Government. The first committee, whose work was to be revised by a second committee, consisted of three members—ministers S. G. Burney and A. Templeton and Elder John Frizzell. The second committee was composed of five members, four ministers, and one elder. The chairman was the Rev. C. H. Bell. These committees have met and done their work, and the revised symbols, together with a report to the General Assembly, are published. The next General Assembly will consider the revision, and, if it is deemed satisfactory, it will be submitted to the presbyteries, for their views. If a majority of them sanction it and the General Assembly again approve it, the revised Confession of Faith and Form of Government will go into effect.

The Cumberland Confession, which is a revision of that of Westminster, was adopted in 1813 and further changed in 1829. It embraces the thirty-three chapters of the Westminster symbol in the same order, but, of course, with omissions, alterations, and explanations. The committees in their joint report give the reasons for revision and explain the changes decided upon. The first committee held sessions lasting a week, in November, in Lebanon, Tenn., completing its work on the 24th. The second committee met on the 25th and adjourned one week later. The discussions of both committees were harmonious and their conclusions were adopted with unanimity. They say they have not changed a single fundamental doctrine. They attempted to "draw with precision the boundaries between your theological scheme and those of other Churches, and then to allow the utmost liberty of opinion within those bounds." They believe that "every intelligent Cumberland Presbyterian" can subscribe to the revised Confession. The reasons for revision have to do with obscure expressions, discrepancy of doctrinal statements, length and style, arrangement, etc.

Many phrases in a document written two hundred and forty years ago are not intelligible now. For example, "the grace of faith." Most people would understand that "grace" and "faith" are different things. The Bible never so uses these words and the expression is liable to mislead. So, also, the expressions "natural ability," "freedom and power to will," "he doth not perfectly will," "renewing their wills" are confusing to the modern reader, who has not "studied in the light of the old psychology, which confounded the sensibilities and the will." Taken in their original sense, however, these phrases "contain the very essence of fatality" and "subject us to the charge of holding contradictory doctrines."

In regard to discrepancies in doctrinal statements, the fathers who compiled the Confession were not "in a condition to do much more than expunge the more boldly-defined statements of distinctive Westminsterism [*sic*] and to make counter-statements. This is no matter of surprise, for it is simply impossible to eliminate distinctive Calvinism from the old Confession by merely expunging here and there a word, a clause, a sentence, or a section, and then attempt to fill the gap with a counte-rstatement, for the evil is not here or there, but everywhere. Hence, the doctrinal statements require to be largely rewritten." The report goes on to point out Calvinistic traces in chapters v, viii, ix, x, xi. Chapter ix gives the doctrine of universal foreordination essentially as it is given in the Westminster Standard. Sections of chapter xi teach by inference a limited atonement.

The committees regarded the Confession and Catechism as much too long and diffuse and shortened them by "more than one-half, without omitting anything" of importance. The order of subjects has been changed and the titles of chapters altered. For example, the title "Effectual Calling" is changed to "Divine Influence," that of "Perseverance of the Saints" to "Preservation of Believers." "Regeneration" and "Growth of Grace" appear as new headings. No essential changes, say the committees, have been made in church government. The constitution, which takes the place of "Form of Government," includes only fundamental principles and cannot be changed without the action of the presbyteries. The General Regulations, the Rules of Discipline, Directory for Worship, and Rules of Ordination can be emended by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. "This distinction is deemed desirable in order that our progress as a denomination may not be retarded by delays in perfecting our plans of operations from time to time."

We give some parallel passages to show the differences between the present and the revised Confession:

THE OLD.	THE REVISED.
The Decrees of God. God did, by the most wise and holy counsel of his own will, determine to act or bring to pass what should be for his own glory.	*Decrees of God.* God, for the manifestation of his glory, by the most wise and holy counsel of his own will, freely and unchangeably ordained or determined what he himself would do; what he would require his intelligent creatures to do; and what should be the awards respectively of the obedient and disobedient.
THE PERSEVERANCE OF THE SAINTS. They whom God hath justified and sanctified he will also glorify; consequently, the truly regenerated soul will never totally or finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end and be eternally saved. This perseverance depends on the unchangeable love and power of God; the merits, advocacy, and intercession of Jesus Christ; the abiding of the Spirit and seed of God within them; and the nature of the covenant of grace; from all which ariseth also the certainty and infallibility thereof.	PRESERVATION OF BELIEVERS. Those whom God has justified he will also glorify; consequently, the truly regenerated soul will not totally fall away from a state of grace, but will be preserved to everlasting life. The security of believers depends on the unchangeable love and power of God, the merits, advocacy, and intercession of Jesus Christ, the abiding of the Holy Spirit and seed of God within them, and the nature of the covenant of grace. . . .

The following are the sections under the title "Divine Influence," formerly "Effectual Calling":

38. "God the Father, having set forth his Son, Jesus Christ, as a propitiation for the sins of the world, does most graciously vouchsafe a manifestation of the Holy Spirit with the same intent to every man to profit withal.

39. "The Holy Spirit, operating through the written Word and such other means as God in his wisdom may choose, so moves upon the hearts of men as to enlighten, reprove, and more or less powerfully convince them of sin, of their lost state by nature, and of their need of salvation, and thus inclines them to come to Christ.

40. "This call of the Holy Spirit is purely of God's free grace alone, and not because of any good foreseen in man, and is antecedent to all desire, purpose, and intention on the part of the sinner to come to Christ, so that, while it is possible for all to be saved with it, none can be saved without it.

41. "This call is not irresistible, but is effectual in those only who, in penitence and faith, freely surrender themselves wholly to Christ, the only name whereby men can be saved."

The sections which follow are from the chapter on "Free Will":

34. "God in creating man in his own likeness invested him with intelligence, sensibility, and will, which form the basis of moral character and render man capable of moral government.

35. "The freedom of the will is a fact of human consciousness and is the sole ground of human accountability. Man in his state of innocence was both free and able to keep the divine law, also to violate it, which he did without any constraint from either physical or moral causes.

36. "Man by disobedience lost his innocence, forfeited the favor of God, became corrupt in heart and inclined to evil. In this state of moral death and condemnation he was still free and responsible, yet unable either to keep the law or lay hold upon the hope set before him in the gospel, without the illuminating influences of the Holy Spirit."

IF London embraces a great deal of want and misery, it has enormous benevolent interests, both for its own and other needy populations. We copy the following list of charitable institutions from a London paper, with their income: there are in London 4 Bible societies, £206,518; 13 book and tract societies, £79,750; total, £286,268. 56 home missions, £466,651; 11 home and foreign missions, £128,537; 23 foreign missions, £779,656; total, £1,374,844. 6 church and chapel building funds, £29,588; 33 charities for the blind, £52,894; 8 charities for deaf and dumb, £15,329; 7 charities for incurables, £33,221; 6 charities for idiots, £58,649; total, £156,293. 17 general hospitals, £269,111; 8 consumption hospitals, £54,953; 5 ophthalmic hospitals, £9,184; 3 orthopædic hospitals, £7,475; 4 skin hospitals, £4,686; 13 hospitals for women and children, £64,275; 5 lying-in hospitals, £7,004; 23 miscellaneous special hospitals, £[illegible]; total, £302,647. 33 general dispensaries, £24,948; 14 provident dispensaries, £10,192; 3 institutions for vaccination, £2,689; 5 institutions for surgical appliances, £11,913; 37 convalescent institutions, £33,513; 14 nursing institutions, £9,995; total, £93,211. 163 pensions and institutions for the aged, £422,896; 98 institutions for general relief, £239,059; 28 food institutions, loan charities, etc., £8,323; total, £247,375. 87 voluntary homes, £125,714; 50 orphanages, etc., £152,787; 69 institutions for reformation and prevention, £73,748; 106 institutions for education, £450,379; 45 institutions for social improvement, £45,058; 19 institutions for protection, £60,793. Grand totals—1,003, £4,121,846.

....The Roman Catholic Church is steadily gaining in England, says the Liverpool *Catholic Times*. There is no "break in the steady flow of conversions."

"The Catholic directories just to hand tell the tale as far as it can be put in figures. A year ago there were 1,962 priests in Great Britain; now there are 2,036, an increase of no less than seventy-four. The churches, chapels, and stations have in like manner grown from 1,175 to 1,190, an increase of fifteen or something over one for each diocese. The greatest efforts have been made in Newport and Menevia, in which nine churches and chapels have been opened, while Plymouth and Leeds have gained three each. . . . Since 1872 there has been an increase of churches amounting to 185 in England and Wales and 69 in Scotland, and of clergy amounting to 487 in England and Wales and 70 in Scotland. Thus in nine years there has been a very substantial addition to our religious machinery and resources, Westminster, for example, increasing by 30 per cent. in priests and 11 per cent. in churches; Beverley (now two sees), by 35 per cent. in priests and 24 per cent. in churches; Birmingham, 20 per cent. in priests and 9 per cent. in churches; Clifton, nearly 40 per cent. in priests and 10 per cent. in churches."

....The following statistics are given for the Presbyterian Churches of England and Scotland. Established Church of Scotland: 1,560 churches and preaching stations; 1,660 ministers and licentiates; communicants, 520,000. Raised for home and foreign missionary purposes, £377,760. The Free Church of Scotland: 1,006 congregations, 1,634 ministers, 230,000 communicants. Foreign missionary income, £75,000; raised for all church purposes, including missions, £590,000. The United Presbyterian Church: 549 congregations in Scotland and Ireland, and 587 ministers, with a churchmembership of 173,982. Foreign missionary income, £32,536. Total church income, £383,600. The Presbyterian Church of England: 272 congregations and 7 stations, with 55,286 communicants; 18 foreign missionaries. Foreign missionary income, £12,090. Total for all church purposes, £205,630. There are also 20 churches in England, formed into four presbyteries, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland.

....Part of the few French Vaudois now living in the Valley of Freissinière are melting away under the adverse influences of climate and soil, and it is proposed by Dean Freemantle, Mons. E. Réveillaud, and other friends of this historic people to raise funds sufficient to remove them to Algiers, where life can be maintained under easier circumstances. An appeal put forth in behalf of this cause says: "It would be a lasting regret and humiliation were we to leave them longer a prey to poverty and distruction, especially at a time when the great Protestant family everywhere enjoys such abundant prosperity." Contributions are received by the American and Foreign Christian Union, 45 Bible House, New York City.

....The condition of the Jews in Russia is attracting general attention in England. The lord mayor of London, in response to a request by Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Tait, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and others, has called a public meeting for February 1st, to make a declaration of opinion relative to the persecution which continues to bring disaster on the Semitic race in the Czar's dominions. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* comments angrily on this movement in England and declares that the accounts of anti-Jewish riots are exaggerated.

....Bishop Peck writes to one of the Methodist papers of a conference of Methodist ministers in Detroit to consider "dangers to our church and to the people, from apparent decline in spirituality and the want of success in many parts of Michigan in winning souls to Christ." Upward of sixty ministers from different parts of the state were present. As to the results the Bishop says: "No man can define them." They will appear, he thinks, in the charges.

....The Rev. Jacob Freshman, son of a converted Jewish rabbi, has come to this city, at the invitation of Dr. Charles F. Deems, and, encouraged by Drs. Crosby, Ormiston, and others, he has begun a Hebrew-Christian service among the Jews. He preaches every Sunday afternoon, in Cooper Union, to a considerable gathering of Jews and is about to open a Sunday-school. The mission is undenominational.

....The anti-Mormon agitation is gaining in strength. The Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of Cincinnati have taken steps to have petitions to Congress circulated for signatures. A similar movement is also on foot in Chicago and Drs. Crosby, Hall, and others have been asked to call a meeting in New York City.

....The general summary of missionary labor in the Seventh-Day Adventist Church for the year past shows that in twenty-seven annual conferences in this country, in England, in Switzerland, and in Norway six hundred and three members were added to the churches.

....Among the nominations made by Free Presbyteries for successor to Prof. Robertson Smith in Aberdeen College are the names of the Rev. Messrs. C. C. Cameron, W. G. Emslie, W. Findlay, and R. Smith. The friends of the ousted professor are said to favor Mr. Emslie.

....In Virginia the Southern Methodists have 108,500 members; the Baptists, 207,559; the Presbyterians, 24,604; the Episcopalians, 12,778; the Lutherans, 14,000; the Disciples of Christ, 13,500. The Roman Catholics report a population of 17,000.

....The English ecclesiastical courts last year entertained thirteen suits, against twelve in the previous year, showing that the Public Worship Act is not becoming a dead letter.

....The colonial secretary of Gladstone's government announces the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in the Straits of Malacca.

Missions.

THE Rev. Young J. Allen, of the Southern Methodist Mission in China, has become superintendent of that important work and has projected a college for Shanghai. Mr. Allen was for upward of eighteen years connected with the Chinese Government, having the editorship of the *Official Foreign News Gazette*. His resignation of this influential office was regretfully received by the Chinese authorities, and the position, which was vacated last November, has not yet been filled. Mr. Allen edited the periodical according to his own inclination and discussed all questions freely in the light of Christian civilization. It gave him an opportunity, which he improved, "to teach hundreds of young men for official service, translate important textbooks and numerous historical and scientific works for schools and general circulation." Through the *Gazette* "a thousand prejudices have been allayed, ten thousand new ideas introduced, and a constant tendency to a better understanding and appreciation of foreigners and their religion, and civilization promoted." The mandarins tried to induce Mr. Allen to withdraw his resignation, offering him $4,500, a year with honors; but he deemed the call of his church imperative. A year or two ago, we believe, a high honor, never before given to foreigners, was conferred on Mr. Allen. He writes as follows of his plans for the future:

"The first step toward the accomplishment of this purpose, as you, doubtless, already know, is my determination to place our mission here on a firm and enduring basis, and call to its support the hitherto indifferent or dormant energies and interests of the foreign communities of Shanghai and the higher classes of the Chinese in this great and populous city. Such a step implies no little boldness and an intrepidity of faith that few dare exercise. . . . My plans contemplate the transformation of our hitherto numerous but comparatively inefficient mission day schools into a series of high schools worthy the patronage of all classes, even including the government officials, and ultimately crowning the movement with a well-equipped college in the center of this great city. Already two of the high school buildings are under erection and will have a capacity for 250 to 300 pupils each, while the interest manifested in the enterprise foretells its success. Large subscriptions are promised here, the foreigners and Chinese alike coming up to the help of what they conceive is an opportune and worthy departure from the old ruts in our ordinary missionary methods."

....Very unpromising material are the people at Banza Mantiko, on the Congo River, to make Christians of. Mr. Richards, of the Livingstone Inland Mission, describes them as very stupid and depraved and most wickedly lazy. The women wear very scanty clothing. They like clothes, but are unwilling to work to procure them. Much of their food grows without cultivation and for the rest they have no care. They have no idea of immortality, no distinct idea of a soul or spirit. The word which most nearly conveys the meaning of soul or spirit is *kini*, which means "shadow." They are strangers to gratitude and think that the missionaries have come to make them more comfortable, and that it is a great favor to permit them to provide food and clothes. It is very difficult to awaken in them any desire for improvement. When they are reproved for their heathenish practices they

say: "You are one kind of men, we another. What is not good for you is good for us." They are not warlike. They have a great horror of slavery. They do not believe in the doctrine of human depravity and think themselves very good. Mr. Richards, who is assisted by his wife, says that women are not in the way on the Congo. On the contrary, they are a very great help and can do as much and as important work as men. The body of the Rev. Adam MacCall, the head of the Mission, has just been brought to England for burial. One of his last letters, from Banana Station, on the Congo, stated that delay was caused by the difficulty in getting Kroo boys. The natives are stupid and lazy. He wrote: "All our party have been down with fever already, with the exception of Waters, who is as yet perfectly well and strong and active. Ingham was the first to surrender." But he soon recovered and the others were in turn attacked. Mr. MacCall himself recovered from that attack, and said he felt well and strong. The steam launch "Livingstone," on the Lower Congo, proves to be a great acquisition. A lady in Tasmania has promised a similar though larger steamer for the Upper Congo.

....*China's Millions* for January publishes a map and some very interesting diagrams of China, and shows the progress made by missions in that country since 1865. It appears that in all of the eighteen provinces save one (Kwang-si, one of the two smallest in population) there are missionaries. In 1865 there were no missionaries in any of the eleven inland provinces; now there are five in Ganhwuy, nine in Kiang-si, four in Kwei-chau, four in Si-ch'uen, eleven in Shansi, three in Kan-suh, four in Shensi, one in Honan, one in Hunan, three in Yunnan. The China Inland Mission alone, according to these diagrams, is represented in Gan-hwuy, Kwei-chau, Si-ch'uen, Kan-suh, Shansi, Honan, Hunan, and Yunnan. The diagrams are in squares, each of which represents 250,000 population, and the population of each province is seen at a glance. The five largest provinces are on the seaboard and the three smallest are inland provinces.

Washington.

Owing to the great length of Mr. Scoville's closing argument for the defense, the Guiteau case was not given to the jury last week, as expected. Mr. Scoville began his speech on Monday and did not close until Friday last. He carefully reviewed the testimony and made an earnest appeal in behalf of the insanity theory. On Friday it was stated that Guiteau would be allowed to address the jury, which announcement was sufficient to crowd the court-room on Saturday. Guiteau's speech lasted some hours and was listened to with close attention. He delivered it in a pompous fashion and concluded with a warning to the jury of future retribution in case they convicted him. It contained little worthy of mention and was comparatively free of abuse and personality. On Monday last Mr. Porter commenced the closing argument for the prosecution and it does not seem possible that the case can extend further than through the present week. Mr. Porter's argument will not in all probability consume more than two or three days. Judge Cox's charge will be completed in a few hours, and, unless unforeseen emergencies occur, the case will be given to the jury by Thursday or Friday, at the latest. It is possible that a verdict will be reached before Sunday.

....Senator Voorhees, in the Senate, commenced the past week with an argument in favor of the Arrears of Pension Bill, and was followed at some length by Senator Beck, who vigorously opposed it. On Tuesday Senator and Vice-President *pro tem.* Davis introduced a bill to permit Justice Ward Hunt to retire from the United States Supreme Court on full pay. This bill is looked upon favorably and will probably pass. The debate on the Sherman Refunding Bill was taken up on Thursday, and was the cause of an attack by Senator Hill upon the financial policy of ex-Secretary Windom. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, and on Thursday afternoon both the Senate and the House adjourned until the following Monday.

....The House of Representatives has been the scene of considerable excitement during the past week, owing to measures advocated and brought before the House by Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey. It was a resolution to increase the membership of some of the standing committees, and received support from Mr. Blackburn and ex-Speaker Randall, on the Democratic side; but the resolution was finally returned to the committee by a vote of 159 to 90, party lines being very much broken. Mr. Robeson is claimed by many to be the leader of the majority in the House and his defeat is regarded by some as a rebuke to "bossism."

A number of minor matters received attention, among them being the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill; but no decided action was taken upon them.

....A new complication has suddenly arisen, and the quidnuncs are busily engaged in laying out President Arthur's future plans. The probable retirement of Judge Hunt from the Supreme Court Bench creates a vacancy in that body which the President must fill, and it is said, and with some colorable reason, that Secretary Folger will be nominated for the position. In that case, considerable speculation will exist as to the future Secretary of the Treasury, with the usual number of wrong conclusions. The New York *World* of Monday last claimed that ex-Senator Conkling will be called to succeed Secretary Folger at the head of the Treasury Department.

....A delegation from Dakota is on its way to Washington to urge the admission of that territory as a state. The population of Dakota is strongly Republican, but the delegation is composed of members of all political parties.

....The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution held their annual meeting on 18th instant. They have decided to erect a bronze statue to the late Professor Henry on the grounds surrounding the building.

....There has been a dearth of social entertainments at the Capital during the past week and the rumor that there will be no festivities at the White House this Winter is gaining ground.

....People have ceased to speculate in Cabinet rumors, and President Arthur keeps his own counsel to such an extent that he is beginning to be regarded as a Sphinx.

....President Arthur has sent a number of minor nominations to the Senate, most of which have been confirmed.

....The prosecution of the "Star-Route" thieves is being vigorously pushed by the authorities.

....The present week is expected to be a busy one in both the Senate and the House.

....The National Board of Trade was in session last week at Washington.

News of the Week.

No further definite intelligence has been received regarding the "Jeannette" explorers, though information has arrived that searchers are actively engaged in endeavoring to find them. The statement that the captain of an American whaler had seen a boat containing a number of corpses and several articles marked "Jeannette" is denied, so the fate of the missing crew of boat two is still problematical.

....Sfax is called upon to pay 600,000 francs as war indemnity, and they have not succeeded in raising the money. The Sultan of Turkey, it is said, will depose the Bey of Tunis and replace him by the leader of the insurgents. The Bey's brother is still in prison, though there are no charges against him. Thirty thousand French troops are said to have died in Tunis during the recent campaign.

....Anti-German riots have broken out at Riga and the Russian authorities are unwilling to suppress them. The Holy League, a society formed to counteract Nihilism, will be recognized as a branch of the Russian police. Sankowsky, who attempted to kill General Tchérévine, at the Russian Interior Department, has been sentenced to death.

....The deadlock still continues in the New York Legislature and there are at present no signs of its termination. The carelessness of several Democratic assemblymen last week, in absenting themselves without pairing, almost enabled the Republicans to secure a majority and elect Mr. Alvord to the speakership.

....The material support of England and France is necessary to support the Khedive's authority. The minister of war has visited the military station at Abbasies, to ascertain its capacity to receive new regiments of Egyptians, to be created.

....Señor Elmore, the Peruvian minister at Washington, has received a cable dispatch from Lima saying in regard to the reported treaty of peace between Chili and Bolivia that the alliance between Peru and Bolivia still continues.

....Dr. George H. Lamson, the American, has been committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court in London, on the charge of willful murder in causing the death of Percy M. John, his brother-in-law, by poison.

....London advices from Valparaiso report the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Chili and Bolivia, the latter surrendering her territory along the coast and breaking off relations with Peru.

....The lord mayor of London has called a public meeting relative to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* is much excited thereat.

....There is but little to report from Ireland, though serious disturbances may occur at any moment. There are now 70,000 claims before the Irish Land Court.

....A number of skirmishes have taken place between the Austrian troops and the Herzegovina insurgents, in some of which the latter were successful.

....Prince Milan, in opening the Serbian Skuptschina, announced the making of a consular convention and commercial treaty with the United States.

....The coroner's inquest on the victims of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster is in progress in this city. Melins, the brakeman, is released on bail.

....The Austrian Government will send an army corps to quell the rising in the Balkan Peninsula. Russian officers are aiding the rebels.

....It is reported that the body of Mr. Powell, M. P., who was carried away in a balloon on December 10th, has been found in Spain.

....The smallpox is spreading rapidly, and the National Board of Health at Washington have declared it to be epidemic in the United States.

....The committee on the proposed World's Fair, to be held in Boston, have recommended that the project be postponed for the present.

....Fever is unusually rife at Panama. Sixty-nine canal officers have died in eleven months Two thousand canal laborers are on strike.

....Preparations for war are being made in Vienna on a large scale. The arrest of a prominent Nihilist is also reported.

....A number of failures are reported at Lyons, France, and the Paris Bourse is much disturbed.

....Mr. Parnell has been remanded in Kilmainham jail for another period of three months.

....Gambetta is endeavoring to bring about a commercial treaty between France and England.

....The Arabs in revolt at Yemen are reported to be defeated by Turkish regulars.

....A crisis is rapidly approaching in Egypt and affairs wear a grave aspect.

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The Independent.

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DR. WALKER AND DR. LITTLE'S REPLIES.

IT would be hardly correct if we were to say that courtesy requires us to notice the long replies to our articles of November 3d and 10th about the "Committee of Fifteen" and the American Home Missionary Society, just concluded in *The Congregationalist* and *The Advance*, by George Leon Walker, D.D., and Arthur Little, D.D., inasmuch as both of them remember to forget the courtesy of mentioning the name of the paper to which they reply. Nevertheless we waive that point, and are glad to consider impartially what they have to say; but first we will notice what both mention as a mis-statement of ours. We said that the Committee, and no member thereof, from the day of their appointment to that of their report, sought one particle of information from the officers of the Home Missionary Society. It is replied that a "circular" and, when no answer came, "a courteous letter" were sent to the secretaries of the Society, soliciting suggestions, and that the junior secretary replied that they had no suggestions to make. The facts are that an excellent Chicago gentleman, not a member of the Committee, but whose duty it was to select the time for their meeting and provide for their entertainment, did send this circular and letter, in one envelope (not successively), asking "views" and "suggestions" as to what the Committee had better do. It was replied that it would hardly be delicate for the officers to offer such suggestions, especially as another Committee of Nine, previously appointed by the Society itself, was acting on the same subject. The officers properly thought that it was not their part to suggest what the Committee should do, but rather to wait and stand ready to give such information as they might seek. Not a particle was sought. The Committee were as ignorant of the management of the Society as outsiders must be. The printed report of the Society and their inner consciousness were all they had to base their judgment on. How the fact that the officers declined to make "suggestions," which Dr. Walker himself says would have been a "delicate" thing to do, relieves the Committee of the duty of seeking "information" on the several topics considered by them, we fail to see.

We now turn to the points made by Drs. Walker and Little.

1. They defend the recommendation of the Committee of which they are members that the churches be brought into closer communication with the Society by each State Association nominating a director, said directors to be elected by the Society at its annual meeting. They seem both to assume that the public are clamoring for this ecclesiastical power of election; but such is not the fact. In fact, Congregationalists don't want this ecclesiastical machinery. They are perfectly satisfied to have our benevolent societies purely voluntary, so long as they are well managed. It is so with every other society, including the American Board, whose methods are so highly commended. Of course, the Society should be "popularized," but this proposition will not popularize it. What is this proposed board of directors? It will be like the present board, a purely ornamental body. It has absolutely nothing to do except to be elected once a year by the Society, and then meet long enough to elect an Executive Committee. The thing is a relic of the same age that invented a College of Electors to choose the President of the United States. It should be wiped out entirely. The Society can as well elect the Executive Committee directly as elect the directors, who shall elect the Executive Committee. By moral methods, by public meetings, by doing worthy work, the Society can be best "popularized." As it now stands, every State Association, we presume, is already represented among the present elected directors and any life-director can come and vote with them. Distant directors simply will not come. Still, let the proposition be tried. It can do no hurt.

2. It is urged that it is an admirable feature of the Report that it removes the secretaries and treasurer from the Executive Committee. We heartily approve of that, and the Society's Committee of Nine suggested a change in the same direction, though not quite so radical. It is illegal, we believe, though good lawyers have said the contrary, to have these officers members of the executive committee of a missionary society, and we hope a change will be made. We presume the officers would welcome it.

3. Another point is the requirement by the Committee that when the treasury is empty the Society should borrow money to pay its missionaries, instead of delaying their checks until the money is in the treasury. Dr. Little says:

> "The story of long-delayed payments and consequent suffering and compromise of manhood [?] is painful to be here rehearsed. While the system of *apportionment*, somewhat recently introduced, has done much to mitigate, it has by no means cured this evil."

He goes on to show that a debt to the missionaries is worse than a debt to those who are "in the money-loaning business." On this subject it would have been well to seek a little "information." It is a fact that the missionaries, as a rule, heartily support the present plan of not having the Society borrow money on interest. They would rather wait a few weeks for a part of their salary, knowing that cases of extreme necessity will be provided for and that they are paid more promptly than other pastors. Only a very few times in the fifty-five years' history of the Society has there been any delay, and the total debt to missionaries at any one time has only reached about $38,000.

The American Home Missionary Society has no real estate or bonds on which it can borrow money; its Executive Committee do not like to borrow on the security of their own individual endorsements, nor do they believe in the policy; the interest on the amount borrowed, if $50,000, would reduce by ten or a dozen the number of churches aided; and the system, if once entered upon, would be likely to entail as constant a debt as that of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, which is in debt two-thirds of the time and frequently up to $75,000. We do not see why the present system does not work so well as not to be rashly changed, in obedience to the recommendation made after a single session by a committee which has sought no information. How the statement that "the system of apportionment" has "done much to mitigate," but "has by no means cured this evil" of delayed payments can be true we do not understand. Ever since that system was adopted (except the first six months) there has been no debt whatever, no delay in paying the missionaries, and no "evil" to be "cured."

4. The articles we have referred to devote especial attention to what Dr. Walker calls "the proportional expensiveness of the Society's administration" and the way to correct it. We quote from him:

> "There is no utility in disguising the fact that there is much dissatisfaction in the churches with the proportional expensiveness of the Society's administration."

We venture to express the opinion that there is no such dissatisfaction except on the part of a few uninformed critics, who by such articles as Dr. Walker's are raising suspicions which have no sort of ground. Notice the argument brought forward by these men. They count up the expense of administration at the office here, and then, by subtracting all moneys expended by the auxiliary New England societies, and the value of all "boxes," and counting only the benevolent expenditures managed at New York, they get thirteen per cent. expense of administration. But do they not know that by the understanding from the beginning, demanded by the auxiliaries, their work was to be counted as a part of the Society's work, that they are a part of the parent Society, and their officers *ex-officio* directors of that Society, and that a contribution of ten dollars to an auxiliary makes a man a member of that Society? Do they not know that every missionary of the auxiliaries is commissioned by the parent Society, while paid from the funds of the auxiliary? This is the theory and a right theory, one which allows the whole work of the Congregational denomination to be reported together; and, accordingly, we notice that in the Treasurer's Report all the receipts of the auxiliaries are reported, and all the expenses also, whether executive or missionary. The financial statement might be made fuller, so as to analyze the expenses of the auxiliaries; but those expenses are very small, especially when it is considered that the salaried officers of these auxiliaries are chiefly acting as missionaries, and not as collecting agents.

But we are told, and this seems to be the burden of the complaint of these men, that the "proportional expensiveness" is heavy, as compared with the American Board. We regret to have this comparison made; but if it is forced upon us we shall not avoid it. Dr. Walker states that (including publications) the administrative expenses of the American Board are only "a trifle over six per cent." Dr. Little says: "The American Board does not hesitate to say [we don't remember where] that the cost of the administration of its funds last year was four and one-third per cent." The "comparative expensiveness" of "thirteen per cent." is plain.

But has the American Board any such extraordinary gift of economy? It is economical. It conducts its business intelligently and with thrift, but no more so than the Home Missionary Society. But let us notice what these extraordinary percentages claimed for it omit. The total receipts of the Board last year (omitting, as both writers do, the Otis legacy, which is a separate account) are reported at $451,314.10. The expenses, put under "cost of administration," are $18,566.98, or a little over 4 per cent. But add to the latter item (as must be added) the cost of publications and the expense of agencies, amounting to $14,753.87, and the expense of management is raised to $33,319.79, or 7½ per cent. But, looking again, we notice that $4,046.33 paid in salaries is excluded from the total of expenses, as also the same amount received from a special fund for salaries of officers. For comparison this must be added on both sides, and now we have Expenses of Management, $37,366.11, against Receipts, $455,360.43, or 8 1-5 per cent. Looking once more at the accounts, we notice that there is no charge for rent of the rooms occupied in Boston. This item is omitted, we suppose, because the Board owns a fine building in Boston, which is rented to the city, and the rent received is balanced against that paid; but for comparison this item must not be omitted. Guessing the rent at $5,000 (which is less than it was some years ago), we have risen to over 9 per cent. Now, remembering that we are bidden to omit all that is received and expended by the auxiliaries to the Home Missionary Society, we notice that the American Board reports $102,087.69 received from the auxiliary Woman's Board, at no expense. Were we to deduct this amount from the receipts, we should rise to 12 1-5 per cent. But that we will not do. We will allow this $102,037.69 to stand, but we must add on the other side the cost to the auxiliary Board of collecting it, which we find (p. 143 of the Report of the Woman's Board, six items) to be $9,770.56. This raises the total expense of management to $52,136.67, or 11½ per cent. This is as far as we can carry our figures. But a complete comparison would require us to remember that $150,000 is spent by the American Board in Turkey, the cost of administering which is chiefly incurred not in Boston, but in Constantinople, where there are considerable expenses, and necessary ones, for rent, treasurer's salary, clerks, porters, etc., which are all put down in lump, and paid in lump from Boston, as "cost of the missions," and not as "cost of administration." Put this where it belongs and the percentage takes another step upward. It will also appear to some that, as a number of returned missionaries are constantly in this country, traveling about, to stir up interest here in missions, perhaps a part of their salary while acting as agents should be charged to the cost of administration. Be it understood that we heartily believe the American Board conducts its business with wisdom and economy; but we are compelled to show that the charge of "comparative expensiveness" and insufficient analysis of accounts brought against the Home Missionary Society is not sustained by the comparison demanded, especially when we remember that the larger the receipts the less should always be the ratio of administrative expense.

We would speak further of the strange defense of the utterly unwise proposition that there be but a single corresponding secretary and other points, if space allowed. We only add that it is the humor of the churches now to examine the financial accounts of benevolent societies very sharply, partly as a natural excuse for their niggardly giving. The societies should make their accounts very frank and full. The Home Missionary Society excels in giving the exact appropriation made to every missionary. It ought to give a fuller analysis of the expenses of its auxiliaries, so that any one can calculate all the percentages he wants; but such a trifling matter need not seriously disturb any one's mind.

PROFESSOR FISHER ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

THE article in *The North American* for February to which we refer is one which is sure to be read widely, and when read to produce a profound impression. It is struck off at white heat by an author whose acquaintance with the subject on which he writes is not surpassed nor the golden candor of his treatment. He declines controversy and carries his readers off into a free and quiet place, where, free from zeal "replete with too much rage," he may lay before them the weighty considerations which apply. He glances at the present connection of Christianity with what is best in the life of the modern world and what is implied in its overthrow. He

asserts that Christianity is not free from difficulties that have not been solved and may not be—*omne ens in mysterium*. We share, perhaps, too much, in our religious moods, in Lear's frenzy, and

"Take upon us the mystery of things,
As if we were God's spies."

Professor Fisher touches on the notion which has of late reappeared in some quarters that Christianity has exerted an unfavorable influence on human happiness, and intimates that, on similar grounds, we should eradicate the nervous system to get rid of neuralgia, the family to avoid petty tyranny, or civil government to guard against Neroes, and adds: "Remembering Pascal's remark that had Cleopatra's nose been longer or shorter the course of history would have been changed, I am tempted to turn aside and show what unutterable woe would have been spared to mankind if 'the fatal gift of beauty' had been denied them."

On the question of pre-Christian morals his remarks are strong and conclusive. He reminds those who disparage Christianity with their laudation of the pagan of the fact that the noblest man of all antiquity went with his disciples to visit a prostitute, not to press her "to sin no more," but to discuss how she might ply her occupation with the most profit! He sets the famous line of Terence against the declaration of Plautus, "Man is a wolf to the stranger," and contrasts the provisions made in the Pentateuch for the stranger and the law of the Gospel with the doctrine of Aristotle, that the slave is an animated tool, or with the humanity of Rome, which in one breath denominated Trajan "mild" and in the other applauded the ten thousand prisoners from the Danube he put into the arena and who continued for four months to soak the ground with their blood.

He is very happy in the reply to the question, What is Christianity? from which he passes to a topic of grand importance and which he unfolds more fully and with peculiar care—"the gradualness of Revelation."

Under the following review of the general evidences of Christianity our readers will find the subject laid before them in an admirable and suggestive method, particularly in the remarks on miracles, their place and function in the Christian system and perhaps yet more in the wonderfully brief and perspicuous statement of the authorship of the Gospels and their alleged discrepancies.

Of Prof. Fisher's "glance at Christianity on the doctrinal side" we can give no abbreviated account without attempting the further reduction of what is already the quintessence of the matter. We note especially his remarks on the Atonement, on sin, on the hope for man achieved on the Cross, and on moral evil. The ground taken on all points is wise and strong, and nowhere more so than in treating the doctrine of Inspiration. He reasserts abundantly the Protestant principle of the normal authority of the Bible, and that what Christianity is can be ascertained from it and nowhere else. He also declares that it is to the Scriptures collectively that this authority pertains. There are stages of revelation and progress in it. "We cannot select a verse in a psalm and adopt it without consideration as a sentiment suitable for a Christian to cherish." The Bible supplies its own criterion in the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. So, with regard to the question of essentials, Professor Fisher takes broad and really high ground. He repudiates what is fatal to faith. He discusses even the troublesome question of eschatology with the same broad and tolerant discrimination, giving away nothing essential and denying to no man his right to speculate. "Perhaps," he remarks, "the day will come when controversy on this subject [eschatology] will be less heated, and when a more chastened curiosity will exist respecting the statistics of the future world in its far-remote eons."

In a similar spirit Mr. Fisher declares that "the relation of Christianity to ethnic religions"—Schiller's "wild-growing religions"—"and to philosophy among the heathen is not that of unqualified repugnance," and speaks finely of the nobler spirits of paganism as cherishing aspirations "which could not be realized on the soil of heathen antiquity."

The conception of Christianity presented in this treatise is large, free, and inspiring, and particularly Mr. Fisher's view of the Christian man in his personal relation with the Saviour, a relation whose transforming power suggests to us a higher meaning for the words of Desdemona:

——"my heart's subdued
Even to the very quality of my Lord."

Mr. Fisher closes with an earnest protest against those views of sin and punishment which diminish responsibility. He might quote "Edmund" here against the "foppery of the world," in which "we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers by an enforced obedience of planetary influence; and all that we are evil in by a divine thrusting on."

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

Secretary Kirkwood has prepared for the consideration of Congress a bill in relation to the improvement of the uncivilized Indians. The following synopsis presents the leading features of this bill:

1. That there shall be appointed a commission, consisting of three persons, to be known as the "Commission of Indian Civilization."

2. That this Commission, under the direction and authority of the President and Secretary of the Interior, shall visit the Indian tribes, and, after ascertaining the size of their reservations and the number of Indians therein, shall endeavor to enter into agreements with the Indians for a reduction of reservations, where such reduction shall seem advisable, and that where such reductions are effected the lands ceded to the Government shall be surveyed and sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Indians.

3. That the diminished reservations shall be conveyed by patent to the Indians, giving them permanent ownership, as far as possible, in severalty to individual proprietors, and extending the aid of the Government to them in acquiring the art of agriculture.

4. That the Commission shall be authorized to negotiate for the cession of entire reservations and the removal of the Indians to other reservations, and that reservations so ceded shall be surveyed and sold, and the proceeds shall be expended for the benefit of the Indians on the reservations to which they may be removed.

5. That the United States shall, within a fixed time, pay to the Indians the principal of all trust funds now held by the Government to their credit, and that the annual appropriations by Congress for the support of Indians shall be gradually reduced as they become self-supporting and finally be discontinued altogether.

Such are the general features of Secretary Kirkwood's bill. The idea of the Secretary is to make a systematic and persistent effort to lift the uncivilized tribes of Indians out of their savage habits, to make hem land-proprietors in severalty, to teach them the art of agriculture, to fit them to become self-supporting, to terminate their connection with the Government as a race of mere idlers and beggars, and incorporate them at last into the general body politic of the United States, as citizens thereof, having the same rights and being subject to the same obligations as other citizens. In a word, he proposes a plan to put an end to the so-called Indian question in the form in which it has existed for almost a century. He assumes that the "Commission on Indian Civilization," being entirely devoted to this one object, would be able so to set before the Indians the benefits of citizenship and separate property that in a few years a goodly number of tribes, if not all of them, and ultimately all of them, would, without violence or any encroachment upon their rights, come under the provisions of the bill.

Secretary Kirkwood has evidently made the Indian question the subject of very careful study. All right-thinking people will sympathize most heartily with the purpose he has in view. The elementary idea lying behind this purpose is that the Indian should cease to be a pauper and a beggar, fed and clothed by the Government, and become a self-supporting citizen, owning the land he tills and tilling the land he owns, and living under a system of just and equal laws. We believe that this idea can be realized, and that it will cost far less to make it an accomplished fact than to perpetuate the system which has been followed by the Government for so many years. We have spent a hundred times more in fighting the Indians than it would have cost to civilize them, with proper effort.

COLORED SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently rendered an important decision in relation to the rights of colored children in the public schools of that state. It seems that the board of education in the city of Quincy, having a population of 27,275, divided the city into eight districts for school purposes, and adopted a rule which required all the colored children of the city to attend a single school, specially designated for their instruction, and at the same time excluded them from attendance in the schools of all the other districts. In this single school they must be educated, if at all, as, under the rule, they had no right to attend any other school in that city.

The question before the Supreme Court was whether this regulation of the board of education was in conformity with the laws of the State of Illinois, which expressly prohibit the officers and managers of public schools from making or enforcing any regulations that, either directly or indirectly, exclude any child from the public schools on account of race or color. The court holds that the regulations in this case are contrary to both the spirit and letter of the school-laws of the state, and, therefore, null and void. The doctrine of the court is that the free schools, supported by general taxation, are public institutions. The plain design of the law is that they shall be so managed and conducted that all the children within the district between certain ages, without any reference to the question of race or color, shall have equal rights, equal facilities, and equal opportunities in the public schools. The distinction of race or color between children is not a distinction made by law or one that the law tolerates as the basis of discrimination. Such is the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of Illinois with reference to the public schools of that state.

Both the decision and the law commend themselves to all right-thinking people as just and righteous. The colored people of this country are, by the fundamental law of the land, citizens of the United States and of the states in which they respectively reside. They are entitled to all the privileges and immunities that pertain to this twofold citizenship, and subject to all the responsibilities and obligations of the same. They are eligible to any office in the gift of the people and have in proportion to their number the same political power as white people. The purpose of the recent amendments to the Constitution was to release them from the civil and political disabilities which a long-standing and cruel prejudice had imposed upon them. A nobler purpose never took the form of a fundamental law.

These principles ought in every state to settle the question as to the equal rights of colored children in the public schools. It is alike unjust and mean, as well as impolitic, to carry the old prejudice into the public school system, and keep up the prejudice by having "Nigger schools" for one race and white schools for the other, especially so when such an arrangement subjects colored children to serious inconveniences in the matter of attendance, if not actual disadvantages in the quality of the instruction. There is no good reason why the children of both races should not be educated in the same schools, and in this respect be treated as if they all belonged to the same race. The law neither makes nor tolerates any distinction of race or color in the jury-box or at the ballot-box. Why should there be any such distinction in the public school?

It is reported that President Garfield's physicians have concluded not to present any bills for their services, but to take whatever Congress shall see fit to appropriate for this purpose. Congress should make a generous and ample appropriation to pay all the expenses incidental to the President's sickness.

Editorial Notes.

A strong and earnest memorial has been addressed to Congress by a committee of Presbyterians, at the head of which stands the name of the venerable William E. Dodge, of this city, asking Congress to make an ample appropriation for the education of Indian children, and also to provide by law that the Indians shall hold their lands in severalty by a title in fee simple. Another memorial from the Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux, in Minnesota, signed by six of their leading men, asks Congress to give them their lands in severalty. These Indians, after sketching their progress in the pursuits of civilized life, proceed to say: "We have told you something of the history of our people, and now we think we are ready for land-titles and to live under your laws." These memorials present the two prominent things which demand the attention of Congress in solving the Indian problem. The experiments which have been made at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove in the education of Indian children, and the results arising therefrom, show most conclusively that this system, if expanded and extended on a wide scale among the various Indian tribes, will speedily undermine their savage habits and turn them into civilized beings. We know of no wiser use to be made of the necessary amount of the public money, or of any shorter or surer method of attaining the result. Supplement a thorough educational system by land-titles in severalty, and it will not take more than one generation to finish the Indian problem and merge the Indian with the white man in the same body politic.

We had already gone to press when the news arrived last week Tuesday of the sudden death of ex-Gov. Bullock, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In him Massachusetts loses one of her most loyal and scholarly sons; and not Massachusetts only, but the whole fraternity of right-minded, independent, and patriotic citizens, which, though nowhere more numerous than in our country, is not large enough anywhere to be able to lose such men. Gov. Bullock was perhaps most at home in private life, with his family, his friends, and his books. He returned to it at the end of his political career, and could not be again drawn out to run for Congress in a district where the nomination was equivalent to an election. Yet he took at all times a quick and strong interest in public affairs. He vigorously seconded Governor Andrew in the war and has the reputation of having been the best speaker the Bay State ever had in the Lower House. He held the governorship through three terms. He was a singularly finished orator, able to flash and fulminate in extempore speech, but who could also make his mark in elaborate, studied oratory on special occasions. He was, perhaps, too little of a party man for popular success, though the great ends for which parties exist were always dear to him. He was prominent in the movement for better government and for independent reform inaugurated by the famous meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He stood high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens at Worcester and lived a simple, strenuous, and successful life from his student days at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1836, second in the class with the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Scoville committed several very grave mistakes in his argument to the jury in defense of Guiteau. His speech was tediously and intolerably long, consuming far more than half of his time with matters to which the jury will not and should not give the least attention in making up their verdict. His characterization of the prosecution as a conspiracy against the life of his client and of the eminent medical gentlemen who had testified in regard to the sanity of Guiteau, as paid parties to this conspiracy, and of the trial as not having been fairly and honorably conducted by the counsel for the Government, was a gross and insulting falsification of truth. No indicted criminal ever stood at the bar of justice to whom a larger or more liberal indulgence was extended or to whom the court or the Government accorded fuller facilities for making his defense. The tirade of Mr. Scoville against Mr. Conkling, General Grant, and President Arthur, whatever may have been true or not true as to the propriety of their conduct prior to the shooting of the President, has nothing to do with the question which the jury are called upon to determine. That question is whether Guiteau was sane, in the legal sense, on the 2d of July, when he assassinated the President. If he was, then he deserves the punishment which the law awards, whether Mr. Conkling is justly exposed to censure or not for his own conduct. That conduct has no criminal relations to the death of the President and forms no excuse for Guiteau. We are quite aware that Mr. Scoville had a very bad case to defend, because the evidence was overwhelmingly against his client; yet he certainly did not

make his case any better by indulging in an ill-tempered harangue.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are said to be engaged in the preparation of a bill for the disposal of the remainder of the Geneva Award. Congress has passed one bill on this subject, and under it a partial distribution of the fund has been made. The insurance companies, that had paid large losses to the insured, growing out of the depredations of the rebel cruisers, for which losses the Geneva Tribunal held Great Britain to be responsible, and which were included in the aggregate of the award made and paid by Great Britain, were excluded from participation in the benefits of this fund under the only law that has ever been passed by Congress on the subject. Every effort subsequently made for their reimbursement has proved a failure. The subject has repeatedly been before Congress, but nothing has been done. Whether anything will be done by the present Congress remains to be seen. We have regarded and still regard the course of Congress as disgraceful and wrong. Nothing can be clearer than that the Geneva Fund in the hands of the Government is a *trust* fund, and that the parties who are entitled to it are those and those only whose losses were computed by the Geneva Tribunal in making the award. The single and only duty of the Government is to see to it that the money is paid to these parties, including the insurance companies whose claims were presented to the Geneva Tribunal. This has never yet been done, and in not doing it the Government has been guilty of a gross breach of honor and good faith.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce last week had a lively discussion in regard to the commercial marine of the United States and the best method of reviving it to, at least, a respectable position among the nations of the earth. The fact is patent to all that nearly all the trans-oceanic trade of the United States is carried in foreign ships, and that, as the consequence, this country is subjected to a very large loss, estimated to amount to about one hundred million dollars each year. Such has been the condition ever since the war and as yet no practical remedy has been furnished. The majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, present at the meeting of last week, expressed the opinion that Congress should adopt some system of subsidies that would "afford material aid and inducement to the creation of a mercantile marine." A minority of the members thought that the best solution of the problem consists in abolishing the present restriction of law in respect to the registry of vessels, so that citizens of the United States might buy their vessels where they can buy them at the cheapest price, and have them registered as American ships, whether built in this country or elsewhere. Precisely the same difference of opinion appears in Congress whenever the subject comes up for discussion. Neither opinion has so prevailed as to become a practical power. We are in favor of both opinions. We would modify our present system of registration so as to admit foreign-built ships to American registration, and, if this did not prove sufficient to establish our commercial marine, we would then give it the aid of subsidies. The present condition of things is one that loudly calls for a remedy.

THE bill of Senator Miller, of California, relating to Chinese immigration contains the following provisions: 1. That the coming into or residence in the United States of Chinese, whether they come directly from China or elsewhere, except the return of those who were residing in this country on the 19th of July, 1881, shall be unlawful, and shall from henceforth be prohibited until otherwise provided by law. 2. That students coming for education, merchants and traders engaged in lawful commerce, travelers in and through the United States, and officers of the Chinese Government, with their attendants, shall be excepted from this prohibition. 3. That these excepted Chinese shall procure a certificate from the custom-house officer at the port of their arrival setting forth the fact that they are entitled to reside in the United States, upon the payment of one dollar for each certificate; and that any attempt by false pretenses to procure a fraudulent certificate shall subject the party to a fine of a thousand dollars and imprisonment for not less than two and not more than ten years. 4. That Chinese residing in the United States on the 19th of July, 1881, who may leave for a time, with the intention of returning to this country, shall register their names at the custom-house, with a full description of themselves, so that they may be identified on their return. 5. That masters of vessels shall not bring to the United States any Chinaman, except those permitted by this bill to come to the United States, and that any violation of this prohibition shall subject such masters to a fine of five hundred dollars for every Chinaman brought contrary to the law, or imprisonment for one year. Such, in brief, are the provisions of Senator Miller's bill. The proper thing to do with the bill is to pitch it into a waste-basket, or rather pitch it into the street. There is absolutely no occasion for any legislation on the subject, especially for discriminating legislation against Chinese immigrants. There is no good reason why they should not be treated just as immigrants from any other country are treated. They are a peaceful, industrious, and quiet people. Why proscribe them in this way?

SENATOR DAVIS, of Illinois, has introduced into the Senate a bill which provides "that the provisions of section 714 of the Revised Statutes be and they are hereby extended and made applicable to Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in consequence of his physical disability, notwithstanding he has not served the full term of ten years, as required by the foregoing section: *Provided*, That the said Ward Hunt shall resign the said office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States within thirty days after the passage of this act." The section of the Revised Statutes here referred to provides that "when any judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years and having attained the age of seventy years, he shall during the residue of his natural life receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation." Mr. Hunt, who has been wholly disabled for now more than two years, has been waiting for the ten years prescribed by law to elapse before sending in his resignation, so that he may continue to draw his salary during the remainder of his life. Senator Davis proposes to relieve his difficulty by making a special provision in his case, presuming that upon the passage of the bill he will at once resign the office, and thus give the President the opportunity of appointing some one who will be competent to discharge its duties. Let Congress, by all means, pass the bill, and thus add another judge to the working force of the Supreme Court.

....That "Ozone" advertisement was offered to THE INDEPENDENT, and declined. It was declined, first and foremost, because the advertising agent didn't offer anywhere near our price. The merits of the advertisement were not looked into at all. We are sorry that *The Observer*, *The Christian Advocate*, and a large number of other religious papers were swindled by it. Any person with a pennyworth of information would know that, so far from ozone being a preservative, it is a most active destructive agent, being simply oxygen in its intense form. *The Sunday-school Times* offers to pay to its subscribers the loss they have suffered by buying this alleged preservative on the strength of its being advertised in that paper. While we approve the generous motive of that paper, we do not offer to follow the example in a similar case. We mean to exercise ordinary care in inserting advertisements, but we endorse none, leaving the reader to use his own judgment. Because we advertise anything, it does not follow that we advise our readers to buy it.

....Union Theological Seminary in this city has for some years been feeling the influence of its "new departure." The best thing it has done for Christian scholarship, perhaps, in all its history is the establishment of fellowships by which select students have been provided an opportunity for carrying on their studies in Germany and elsewhere. There are no more promising young scholars in the country than those who have won these fellowships. Next is to be mentioned the magnificent gift of $300,000 by the late James Brown, banker, which gave the institution a fund to support its professorships. Next came the recent grand gift of $200,000 by Governor Morgan, to erect a library building. A noble site has been purchased in the upper part of the city and work begun, and it is hoped that other benevolent men will provide the chapel, lecture hall, and dormitories. No theological seminary in the country is doing a better work.

....The Democrats of this state succeeded last Fall in electing a small majority of the members of each house of the legislature. Of this majority, three members of the Senate and some six or seven members of the other house are followers of John Kelly, and these Kelly Democrats refuse to unite with the other Democrats in organizing the legislature, except upon terms which the latter refuse to concede. This makes the disgraceful deadlock which has been continued now for more than three weeks. It is high time that this disgusting spectacle came to an end. We hope that the Republicans will make no bargains with the Kellyites, and that, rather than have the deadlock continued much longer, they will come to some honorable understanding with the other Democrats, and thus organize both houses of the legislature. We see at present no other way out of the deadlock.

....President White tells this good story in *The North American* for February apropos of the Civil Service Reform. A good old Pepperton judge visited Washington to see what light he could get on national affairs. In due time he stood before President Lincoln. The Judge was shocked at the careworn face of the President, tried to comfort him, and said: "Mr. Lincoln, I am sorry to see you not looking so well as when you passed through Pepperton. You must not let the Rebellion wear upon you. The Lord is with us. He will not permit slavery and disunion to conquer. He has purposes with this republic which——" "Oh! Judge," said Mr. Lincoln, "it isn't the Rebellion that is killing me, it isn't the Rebellion; it is your plagued Pepperton post-office."

....Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, who in 1861 was a senator of the United States from Tennessee, was, with others, on the 11th of July in that year, expelled from the Senate, because he was engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the Government. He died in 1876, and his widow now petitions Congress to pay her whatever salary was due to him at the time of his expulsion. The Senate Committee on Claims say in regard to this proposition: "We do not deem it proper, after the expiration of twenty years, to pass a special act of Congress to compensate the senators and representatives who seceded in 1861 for their services in Congress in the early part of that year."

....We are very glad to see in a Southern Presbyterian paper, *The Christian Observer*, a vigorous argument, by the Rev. J. B. Carne, on Mr. Park's case, showing with great force that a colored minister must have equal rights with a white one, even to voting in a presbytery. Says Mr. Carne: "I defy the world to show me where Jesus or the Apostles ever knew the difference between Greek and Jew, Barbarian, Scythian, bond or free. There were no distinctions in churchmembership, nor yet in the right to rule." That is edifying language to be addressed to Southern Presbyterians. There has been progress since 1860.

....The death of the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter removes an honored member of an old and honored family. He was a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, and a brother of Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York. His grandfather and father were president and vice-president respectively of Union College. Mr. Potter, who was of the Jefferson school of Democrats, served four terms in Congress, making an excellent record, and was a successful practitioner in the United States and New York Supreme Courts. At the time of his death he was president of the National Bar Association.

....We are much interested in the efforts making in some of our cities to popularize the best sort of entertainments by very low prices. Last Winter ten lectures was given in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, for a dollar for the course, and in Cleveland an "Educational Bureau" has been organized, which will provide twelve first-class lectures and concerts for the same price, or only eight and a third cents each. Similar enterprises have been conducted in England of late years, and in Birmingham an admirable rendering of "The Messiah," we remember, was given for six cents.

....*The Chautauquan* says that "the defection of Dr. Thomas from the ranks of Orthodoxy is more than overbalanced by the conservative tendencies displayed by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York, who has hitherto been the acknowledged leader of the radical wing of the Liberal Religionists." It is news to us that Dr. Thomas had fallen from Orthodoxy. The news has not reached Chicago, or *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* would not have been wishing him "thousands of converts and disciples."

....We have no fault to find with Dr. E. D. Porter's principle of creed-subscription, as given by him in *The Christian Intelligencer*, where we are glad to see it:

"No creed can be rightly enforced which is not fairly and truly sustained by the current testimony of the Divine Word, as interpreted by the mind of the Spirit to the mind of the Church in all ages. So received, it is the guaranty of that liberty wherewith Christ makes his people free from the enslavements of pernicious errors and of enfeebling superstitions."

....The Court of Appeals of this state, in a case just decided by it, holds that the law presumes every man to be sane, and that it is not until this presumption is controverted and overcome by the defense that the prosecution is called upon to offer evidence of sanity, and that when insanity is the defense against a criminal charge the jury must weigh all the evidence bearing upon this issue and give the accused the benefit of a reasonable doubt of his sanity.

....A bill is pending before the Legislature of Massachusetts which provides that a part of a jury may render a verdict, instead of requiring the concurrence of the whole twelve, as at present. We have no doubt that such a change would be an improvement to our jury system. There is no reason why absolute unanimity should be required in a jury, any more than in a court consisting of several judges. The principle more often defeats than secures justice.

....*Zion's Herald*, speaking of Dr. Newman's going to the Madison-Avenue Congregational Church, speaks of them as "brethren of the *nominal* Calvinistic persuasion." Is that true of Congregationalists? We had accepted the statement of Dr. Budington, who presided over the Oberlin National Council, as true, who said that the basis there taken by the denomination made Arminianism as regular as Calvinism among Congregationalists.

....Senator Logan, in introducing a bill providing that Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln should be entitled to the privileges accorded under the Pension Arrears Act, which would secure to her about $15,000, told a pitiful story in regard to her present condition. The nation, surely, ought to see to it that all her wants are bountifully supplied. This is due to the memory of her lamented husband.

....The recent disaster and loss of life on the Hudson River Railroad should lead to the passage of a law in every state for the prevention of such terrible accidents, providing, among other things, that every passenger-car shall be furnished with at least two axes. Some, if not all the persons who were roasted in the burning cars might have been saved, if there had been any means of promptly breaking through these cars.

....A number of our best clergymen and citizens are interesting themselves in a society for providing religious reading for the blind. Except the Bible, two or three denominational catechisms, and a volume of selections from the works of Swedenborg, there are no religious books printed in this country for the blind. The society deserves support if the American Tract Society will not do the work.

....Ex-President Hayes thinks that his efforts in the cause of Civil Service Reform, though by no means perfect and complete, nevertheless, started the work on a substantial basis. He is quite right in this opinion and is entitled to credit for what he did in the right direction. Will President Arthur move in the same line? This question is now one of deep interest to the people.

....Congressman Farwell has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives which proposes to admit foreign-built iron or steel vessels to registration as American vessels if owned and commanded by citizens of the United States. Though a high-tariff man, he regards such a change of the law as an urgent practical necessity, and in this opinion we think him to be right.

....According to the testimony of the conductor of the train wrecked at Spuyten Duyvil, there was a crowd of members and hangers on of the legislature on board, drunk and noisy, and he believes some one of them pulled the cord which stopped the train. That had better be followed up. If any passenger stopped the train, probably somebody else knows it. Let us know.

....Governor Sherman, of Iowa, in his inaugural address, earnestly recommended the legislature to concur in submitting to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors within the state. The Governor claims that the people have the right to have this question presented to them for a direct expression of their views.

....*The Jewish Messenger* resents the assertion of Dr. Kohler that "Orthodox rabbis" eat oysters and smoke cigars on the Sabbath, and yet remain "Orthodox." It indignantly demands that Dr. Kohler "name them or withdraw the charge." We fear we could mention Orthodox Christian ministers of whom that might be truly said.

....We are pleased to see the excellent *Army and Navy Register*, of Washington, appear in the same form as THE INDEPENDENT of sixteen closely-printed pages. It is edited with great ability and its location at Washington gives it many advantages as an organ for the two branches of our military service.

....Why should a Republican be called a Stalwart who insists on the use of the public appointments as a reward for the eminent (?) services of himself and friends, while the great mass of Republicans support the party for the principles it represents, without expecting or asking any pay for doing so?

....We wish we could print some portions of Senator Anthony's chaste and eloquent tribute, delivered in the Senate, to the memory of the late Senator Burnside. It was heard by a large audience, who were completely carried away by its beautiful and affecting sentences.

....Rumor says that Secretary Folger will take the place of Judge Hunt, when the latter resigns, and that Mr. Conkling will then take the place of Secretary Folger. Unless Presi-

dent Arthur shall be deprived of common sense, the latter part of this rumor will never prove true.

....We printed last week the statement that Dr. Buckley visited Guiteau "in the interest of his readers, to study whether the murderer is insane, and was satisfied that he is." This reverses exactly the fact. For "insane" read *sane*. We beg Dr. B.'s pardon for the slip.

....*The Examiner* draws the lines pretty close. It would not allow any man to be ordained a Baptist minister who believes the doctrine of Warren's "Parousia" as to the time of the second coming of Christ.

....It is a very important religious question discussed in English Church papers whether Bishop Fraser's chimere is a cope or not. Imagine the contempt with which Dean Stanley would have heard the discussion.

....*The Congregationalist* published that Leitchfield (Ky.) cave hoax and now has to own it up. It was quite too evident, with its mummies and Masonic marks, to deceive our ordinarily quick-witted friend.

....Dr. Enoch Pond has died, at the age of ninety-one. He had been connected wite the Bangor Theological Seminary for fifty years. He was a worthy and conservative theologian.

....*The Observer* tells of a Western church which celebrated the Lord's Supper with a bottle and a tumbler. Pitchers must be scarce there.

....In Prof. Bird's "Hymn Notes" the date of Bacon's appendix to Dwight was misprinted "1823" for 1833.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be renewed at least TWO WEEKS before the date of expiration, which date is given on the yellow ticket of address on each paper. Subscriptions expiring after January 1st, 1882, will be stopped at expiration of time paid for.

Subscriptions which expired prior to January 1st, 1882, will be continued as heretofore, and our subscribers will greatly oblige us by promptly renewing.

We ask each subscriber to invite one or more friends or neighbors to join in ordering THE INDEPENDENT, and thus get the same at the low club rates—viz.: two subscriptions $5, or five subscriptions $10. Single subscriptions or renewals $3 each.

There is scarcely a village paper in the country which is sold *below* $2 per annum, and, if it can be made known through our friends that THE INDEPENDENT can be had in clubs of five or more at that *low price*, the result would be an immense accession to our subscription-list.

We thank a host of friends who are aiding us on the new club rates now named.

Publisher's Department.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

ON visiting New York City, save baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, costing a million dollars, reduced to $1 and upward per day. European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live here on better terms than elsewhere.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST FOR MOTHERS TO READ.

Mothers who have delicate children, who are subject to Croup. When your child goes to bed wheezing and coughing, you know not before morning Croup may set, in and before you can get a physician your child may be beyond the reach of help. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM should always be kept in your house and be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucus collected in the throat and save the life of your dear child.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

THE great London Tea Co., of 801 Washington St., Boston, Mass., is now known over the entire country. Consumers of Tea and Coffee can send direct to this Company and make purchases on the most favorable terms. The Coffees sent are green, roasted, or roasted and ground and a specialty is made of the celebrated Vienna Coffee. Great care is used in selecting the very choicest Teas and all orders intrusted to this Company will be faithfully and promptly executed. For price-list of Teas and Coffees and a full list of premiums send a postal-card to above address.

WHEN an article receives a strong indorsement of superiority from the Paris Exposition, the London World's Fair, the Centennial Exhibition, and Exhibition of the American Institute, its merits are not to be questioned. And especially is this true when the ladies everywhere pronounce it as excelling in shape, fit, flexibility, and durability. Such are the Glove-fitting and Crown Corsets of THOMSON, LANGDON & Co., of New York.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

THE Hoffman House, located on Broadway and 25th Street, opposite Madison Square, New York City, has long been celebrated for the excellence of its accommodations and unsurpassed Restaurant, and, in view of their successful and increasing business, Messrs. Read & Co., the proprietors, have been making elaborate and extensive improvements. For the past six months work has been carried on and it is an index of the enterprising character of the landlords of the Hoffman House that before these are completed they should decide upon further and greater additions to their large establishment. The new plans for the further enlargement of the hotel will include the addition of the two five-story buildings on Broadway, extending from the corner of Twenty-fifth Street to nearly the center of the block. The annex will be fitted with nearly, if not quite, 200 rooms, which, with the 247 apartments now in the hotel proper, will make a grand aggregate of nearly 500 rooms, and will, all told, cost Messrs. Read & Co. upward of $500,000. The work will be completed during the year.

Few hotels have achieved and so successfully maintained a reputation for comfort and elegance as has the Hoffman House. It was opened to the public in 1863 by Cassius H. Read, an experienced manager, and rapidly rose to the front ranks of metropolitan hotels. Its restaurant was for years under the charge of Francis Kintzer, the present proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, and its old-time excellence is still maintained under its present *chef*. The new restaurant will be located on the ground floor of the addition, on the corner of Twenty-fifth Street, and will be magnificently equipped and furnished. It will extend the entire length of the new structure.

The proprietors of the Hoffman House will, undoubtedly, reap the harvest their industry and enterprise has sown, and their patrons may rest assured that they will continue to find the same admirable accommodations, and at reasonable rates, that have made this hotel famous.

EXHIBITING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE first floor at No. 90 Chambers Street was brilliantly lighted on Friday evening last from 6 to 8 o'clock, the occasion being an exhibition of the arc and incandescent electric lights now in use by the United States Illuminating Company. Many persons interested in the progress of electric lighting inspected the arrangements for testing the value of the several inventions represented by the Company. The incandescent lamp differs from that of Edison in important particulars. The loop is so bent as to compose a luminous letter, "M," and the globe in which it is inclosed, after being exhausted of air, is filled with gasoline or other hydrocarbon vapor. Experimentally the use of this vapor has proved extremely curious and interesting, as it acts as a preservative of the fragile material of which the loop is composed. When, for example, the temperature of any section of the brilliant "M" rises so high that decomposition is imminent, the vapor is deposited upon the weakened spot and its uniformity with the rest instantaneously restored. This curious property was discovered by H. S. Maxim and first applied by him to the construction of an electric lamp. It is not possible to say how long a loop will last under such circumstances, but in theory its duration is without assignable limit. The globe that incloses the light is more nearly spherical than that employed in other lamps operated upon the incandescent principle and the temperature of its surface is considerably higher than in lamps in which the vacuum is not filled with gasoline vapor. The light is about 25-candle power and is very soft and steady. Any number of lamps can be operated from a single generator, subdivision of the current having been so successfully accomplished that lamps in the same circuit can be lighted or extinguished without causing a flicker in the light of their fellows.

A VALUABLE PAPER.

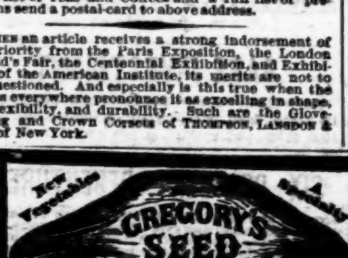
WE doubtless have many readers outside of the City of New York who are not subscribers of *The Sun*, one of the most sprightly, enterprising, and valuable papers published anywhere. We read it constantly ourselves, as we do most of the leading daily papers of this and other cities. *The Sun* is one of the very best among them all. We value it highly, and know, when we have run through its columns, that we have got all the valuable news which can be had from every quarter of the world. The price of the paper is so low, both daily and weekly, that almost every family can afford to have one or the other. See advertisement, elsewhere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE UNITED STATES
ILLUMINATING COMPANY,
Sole Grantee of all Patents and Rights owned by
The United States Electric Lighting Company
for the City of New York and vicinity, is now prepared to furnish Dynamo-Electric Machines of various sizes and capacities for the production of Arc and Incandescent Lights.
The machines and lamps manufactured for this Company, under the patents of
MAXIM, WESTON, FARMER, AND OTHERS,
comprise all the latest improvements in Electric Lighting.
All circuit-wires of this Company are put up in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the
New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
These lights can be seen and full information concerning them obtained at the office of the Company, No. 90 CHAMBERS STREET.
EUGENE T. LYNCH,
PRESIDENT.

JAPANESE PAPER WARE.
Always ask for the Pails, Bowls, Foot-baths, etc. made by
JENNINGS BROTHERS,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

KIDNEY-WORT
The Great Remedy For THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.
These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect, if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the natural action, and throw off the disease. Thousand have been cured, and all may be. For sale by all Druggists.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 28 of Cucumber; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last Season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original Introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.
James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

Financial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

THROUGHOUT the past week money has been easy on call to borrowers at from 3 to 6 per cent. on pledge of stock collateral, with the majority of transactions at 4 and 5 per cent. Government bond dealers were accommodated at 2 and 3 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 5 and 6 per cent. and prime mercantile paper sold at 5 and 5½ per cent.

U. S. BONDS.—The Government bond market exhibited continued strength and extended 5s and 6s advanced each ⅛ per cent. and 4½s and 4s each ½ per cent. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
6s continued....	101	101¼	Currency 6s, '95.	126	—
5s continued....	102⅜	102⅞	Currency 6s, '96.	127	—
4½s, 1891, reg...	114⅞	115⅛	Currency 6s, '97.	128	—
4½s, 1891, cou...	114⅞	115⅛	Currency 6s, '98.	129	—
4s, 1907, reg....	118⅜	118⅝	Currency 6s, '99.	130	—
4s, 1907, cou....	118⅜	118⅝			

At the close of the week the Treasury Department had redeemed U. S. bonds under the 105th call to the amount of $18,926,500 and under the 106th call $10,757,700, which leaves still outstanding under the 105th call about $1,700,000 and under the 106th call about 10,100,000. The Treasury Department has disbursed for interest during the current month $10,985,000 and $2,425,000 in redemption of bonds.

It is probable that no Funding Bill will be passed by the present Congress, as the prospect now is that the bill before the Senate, with its amendments, will be laid on the table.

It is reported that Secretary Folger has no thought of leaving the Treasury Department to go on the Supreme Court Bench, but, on the contrary, is preparing for a thorough reformation of the department of which he is now the head.

GOLD AND SILVER.—The total amount of the imports of gold and silver at this port for the week was $27,020, which, with the amounts previously reported since the first of January, make a total of $291,367. The exports for the week was $494,741, the total since January 1st being $832,280.

There are 70,000,000 standard silver dollars in the Treasury and $62,000,000 silver certificates outstanding.

No remittances of mutilated coin of less amount than $100 will hereafter be purchased at the Philadelphia Mint, and on such deposits there is a melting charge of $1. The United States Treasurer will, accordingly, return to the lenders all smaller amounts remitted to him.

The coinage of five-cent silver nickels has been resumed by the Mint at Philadelphia, and applications for the new coins, accompanied by money or checks, should be made to the superintendent. The cost of transportation of the nickels in exchange for lawful money, in multiples of $20, will be paid by the Mint.

In view of the fact that a large amount of United States gold coin is taken to the mints for conversion into bars, and is only received as bullion when in a mutilated condition, Director of the Mint Burchard has recommended to the Committee on Coinage that the law be amended so as to authorize the superintendents of the coinage mints and of the New York Assay Office, upon the deposit of United States gold coin, to pay and deliver in exchange therefor gold bars in value equaling such deposit, less the proper charges and deductions thereon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for foreign exchange was strong on a limited supply of bills and an active demand for the purpose of remitting against securities sold here for foreign account. The nominal asking quotations were marked up 1½c., to $4.84½ for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at concessions ranging from ½c. to 1½c. from posted figures.

BANK STATEMENT.—Another very favorable exhibit is presented by the Clearing-house statement of the Associated Banks for the past week. It shows a gain in specie of $2,234,900 and in legal tenders of $1,334,500, an increase in deposits of $4,598,500, a contraction in circulation of $157,100, and an expansion in loans of $1,517,800. The movement for the week results in a gain in surplus reserve of $2,421,025 and the banks now hold $9,674,375 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table gives figures in detail:

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits.
New York..	$10,216,000	$2,085,000	$[illegible],000	$10,1[illegible],000
Manhattan.	7,378,000	1,520,000	345,000	6,384,000
Merchants'.	7,496,500	714,900	665,600	6,652,600
Mechanics'.	7,650,000	1,517,000	325,000	6,697,000
Union.......	4,772,100	1,106,200	272,200	4,445,200
America....	8,841,800	1,446,400	596,400	8,644,200
Phenix.....	3,558,000	934,000	50,000	3,597,000
City.........	6,217,500	3,594,700	206,000	7,472,900
Trad'smen's	3,795,530	317,600	90,500	1,569,000
Fulton.....	1,581,700	496,000	165,000	1,292,500
Chemical...	[illegible]	3,510,500	225,900	13,402,000
Mer. Exch..	4,166,500	776,700	322,000	3,577,000
Gallatin Na.	4,036,900	558,200	194,100	2,178,200
B'tch. & Dro.	1,618,500	310,300	75,000	1,478,200
M'chs. & Tra.	1,104,000	141,000	129,000	1,111,000
Greenwich.	941,100	19,600	162,300	889,700
Lea. Manuf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh W'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,014,[illegible]
State of N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Ex...	13,158,000	3,949,000	789,000	11,121,000
Commerce..	14,964,700	3,123,200	610,600	9,048,900
Broadway..	6,162,200	1,063,900	224,000	4,969,600
Mercantile.	6,737,200	1,340,200	323,000	6,773,300
Pacific.....	2,272,300	446,700	139,600	2,612,000
Republic...	5,654,700	567,100	299,200	3,330,400
Chatham....	3,565,000	925,200	227,400	4,114,600
People's...	1,389,800	124,200	117,600	1,667,800
North Am..	2,841,200	221,000	277,000	2,890,300
Hanover...	7,793,200	863,800	1,014,300	7,582,500
Irving......	2,336,000	590,900	317,900	2,484,100
Metropoli'n	13,870,000	1,811,000	1,063,000	10,639,000
Citizens'...	2,319,900	[illegible]	209,300	2,093,200
Nassau.....	2,793,900	245,700	124,100	2,656,600
Market.....	3,001,700	629,400	109,600	2,609,700
St. Nicholas	2,117,900	353,900	80,600	1,738,800
Shoe & Lea.	2,970,000	647,000	165,000	2,996,000
Corn Exch.	4,039,500	189,400	133,900	2,615,400
Continental	6,802,700	1,429,500	225,500	6,594,200
Oriental....	2,043,500	38,100	418,900	1,946,600
Marine.....	3,416,000	101,800	219,000	4,311,000
Imp. & Tra..	18,369,500	6,341,400	129,800	21,606,000
Park.......	18,305,400	5,456,700	753,400	23,929,000
Mec. Bkg. As	1,012,800	223,000	68,900	853,800
North River	987,100	34,500	168,100	1,093,200
East River..	1,178,300	190,800	104,800	1,103,800
Fourth Na..	17,891,700	3,841,300	709,900	17,073,400
Cent. Na....	8,567,000	958,000	1,382,000	9,077,000
Second Na..	3,090,000	711,000	355,000	3,708,000
Ninth Na...	6,154,800	1,302,100	865,900	6,819,200
First Na....	16,539,000	3,949,400	330,300	17,149,700
Third Na....	5,425,000	1,628,400	482,000	6,267,800
N. Y. Na. Ex	1,486,600	255,800	118,400	1,254,800
Bowery.....	1,791,500	223,000	195,000	1,828,900
N. Y. Co.....	1,530,100	51,100	401,900	1,828,300
Ger. Am....	2,649,800	379,300	98,800	2,369,800
Chase Na...	4,759,000	1,288,000	147,900	5,359,900
Fifth Av....	2,081,800	350,500	147,000	2,136,300
German Ex.	1,427,000	56,700	277,900	1,657,800
Germania...	1,376,500	52,800	215,000	1,596,800
U. S. Nat...	4,270,100	1,335,600	109,000	4,854,200
Totals.......	321,071,500	68,764,100	18,909,300	311,096,100
	Inc.	*Inc.*	*Inc.*	*Inc.*
Comparison..	$1,517,800	$2,234,900	$1,334,500	$4,598,500

Clearings, week ending Jan. 14th........$872,200,948 77
" " Jan. 21st........ 905,819,567 21
Balances, week ending Jan. 14th........ 32,739,382 99
" " Jan. 21st........ 33,582,606 19

The present capitals and undivided profits of the city national banks, December 31st, with last sales, are as follows:

	Capital.	Net Profits.	Bid	Ask.
America..........	$3,000,000	$1,665,400	151	155
American Ex........	5,000,000	1,486,400	125	—
Bowery...........	250,000	202,200	—	—
Broadway.........	1,000,000	1,252,900	236	—
B'tch. and Dro....	300,000	200,400	—	—
Central National.	2,000,000	473,800	125	128
Chase.............	300,000	211,700	170	—
Chatham..........	450,000	118,500	125	135
Chemical.........	300,000	3,497,000	—	—
City.............	1,000,000	1,727,400	237	—
Citizens'.........	600,000	122,100	—	—
Commerce.........	5,000,000	3,053,900	—	150
Continental.......	1,000,000	276,200	—	127
Corn Exchange....	1,000,000	936,600	—	—
East River.......	250,000	73,800	104	—
Eleventh Ward....	100,000	17,300	—	—
Fifth National....	150,000	45,100	—	—
First National....	500,000	3,010,500	—	—
Fourth National.	3,200,000	1,161,800	124	—
Fulton............	600,000	373,700	133	140
Fifth Avenue......	100,000	292,000	—	—
Gallatin..........	1,000,000	965,500	160	—
German Amer......	750,000	156,100	—	—
German Ex.........	200,000	105,600	—	—
Germania.........	200,000	110,200	—	—
Greenwich.........	200,000	25,400	—	—
Grocers'..........	225,000	23,800	—	—
Hanover..........	1,000,000	270,700	133	—
Imp. & Traders'..	1,500,000	2,111,000	240	—
Irving...........	500,000	150,300	—	—
Island City.......	100,000	4,400	—	—
Leather Man'f's'..	600,000	485,700	170	—
Manhattan........	2,050,000	1,065,600	141	150
Manuf. and Mer..	100,000	10,500	—	—
Marine...........	400,000	117,400	—	145
Market...........	500,000	206,700	135	—
Mechanics'........	2,000,000	1,101,800	145	147
Mech. Bank. As'n	500,000	77,900	105	112
Mech. and Trade.	200,000	20,500	98	110
Mercantile........	1,000,000	178,100	119	120
Merchants'........	2,000,000	572,200	128	—
Merchants' Ex....	1,000,000	180,900	—	100
Metropolis........	300,000	77,600	—	—
Metropolitan.....	3,000,000	1,200,000	166	167
Murray Hill.......	100,000	86,600	—	—
Nassau...........	1,000,000	115,800	—	—
New York.........	3,000,000	772,400	142	—
N. Y. Nat. Ex....	300,000	96,800	—	—
New York Co......	200,000	45,500	—	—
Ninth National...	750,000	142,900	120	—
North America....	700,000	200,000	100	—
North River......	240,000	73,400	105	110
Oriental.........	300,000	198,000	—	—
Pacific...........	422,700	234,000	150	—
Park.............	2,000,000	1,072,800	162	164⅝
People's.........	200,000	122,700	110	—
Phœnix..........	1,000,000	231,700	—	105
Produce.........	125,000	1,700	—	—
Republic.........	1,500,000	794,700	—	144
Second National.	300,000	106,200	—	—
Seventh Ward....	300,000	56,400	100	—
Shoe and Leather	500,000	163,200	124	—
Sixth National...	200,000	67,900	—	—
St. Nicholas.....	500,000	138,900	120	125
State of N. Y....	800,000	288,100	120	—
Third National...	1,000,000	305,600	—	—
Tradesmen's......	1,000,000	297,300	104	110
Union National..	1,200,000	710,700	152	—
United States....	500,000	53,800	160	—
West Side........	200,000	184,900	—	—

Colonel Needham, the bank examiner in charge of the Pacific Bank of Boston has turned the bank over to the directors. The latter furnished a bond of $200,000 for the proper performance of their trust and another bond of $150,000 to cover a number of poor securities. Nearly all the depositors and creditors in sums of over $1,000 have agreed to the extension of time recently proposed. Depositors or creditors in amounts under $1,000 will be paid on demand after the resumption of business. About $150,000, regarded by the directors as bad and doubtful debts, have been secured. Weeks has paid in $501,400 and for the balance due of $208,000 satisfactory guaranties have been given. The bank will probably open its doors for business in about a week.

The time limited by the Comptroller of the Currency for the payment by the stockholders of the broken Mechanics' Bank of Newark of the 100 per cent. assessment on the amounts of stock held by them has expired. About $300,000 of the $500,000 due under the assessment has been received by Receiver Frelinghuysen, and he proposes now to commence suit against the delinquents. The depositors have not all consented as yet to the directors' proposition to pay them 75 per cent. and revive the bank. They have until February 1st to accept or decline and it is said that the time will not be extended beyond that date. Receiver Frelinghuysen says that, if the proposition should not be accepted, he will not probably realize from the bank's assets more than enough to pay 55 per cent. of the amount due.

The oldest bank in the United States is the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, which began active operations on Jan. 7th, 1782. Among the oldest banks is the Massachusetts National Bank, in Boston, which was incorporated in 1784, an-

is, therefore, only two years younger than the Bank of North America. The oldest banks in this city, we believe, are the Banks of America and the Mechanics'.

BANK STOCKS.—The closing quotations for city bank shares were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Askd.
America	151	—	Mercantile	—	120
American Ex.	125	—	Merchants'	127	—
Broadway	235	—	Merchants' Ex.	—	100
Central Nat'l	125	—	Metropolitan	166	—
Chase Nat'l	170	—	New York	149	—
Chatham	125	185	Ninth Nat'nal	120	—
Commerce	150	150	North America	100	—
Continental	—	127	North River	105	118
East River	104	—	Park	162½	—
Fourth National	124	—	People's	110	—
Fulton	138	140	Phœnix	—	105
Hanover	138	—	Republic	—	144
Imp't's & Trad.	240	—	Seventh Ward	100	—
Leather Man'f.	170	—	Shoe & Leather	124	—
Manhattan	141	150	St. Nicholas	120	125
Marine	—	145	State N. Y.	120	—
Market	125	—	Tradesmen's	—	110
Mechanics'	145	147	Union	158	—
Mechs.' Bkg. Ass.	165	—	Unl. States Nat.	150	—
Mech's & Trad's.	98	110			

STATE SECURITIES.—The following are the latest bids for the various state securities:

Ala., cl. A, 3 to 5	82	N. C., A. O.	30
Ala., cl. A, sm	82	N. C. N.C.R. '83-4-5	135
Ala., cl. B, 5s	101	N. C. N.C.R., 7s, c. off	115
Ala., cl. C, 4s	82¾	N. C. N. C. R. A. O.	135
Ark. 6s, funded	37½	N. C., f'dg act '66, 1900	11
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	25	N. C., fd'g act '68, '98	11
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	30	N. C., n. J. J., '92, '98	20
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	20	N. C., n. A. O.	20
Conn. 6s, '83-4	102¾	N. C. C. R.	5
Ga. 6s	108	N. C., sp t, cl 1	7½
Ga. 7s, n.	108	N. C., sp t, class 2	7½
Ga. 7s, ind.	108	N. C., sp t, class 3	7
Ga. 7s, g.	116	N. C., cn. 4s, '10	81
La. 7s, cn.	67¼	N. C., cn. 4s, sm	81
La. 7s, sm	64	R. I. 6s, c.	115
Mich. 6s	101	S. C. 6s, A.M. '93, '89, nrd	10
Mich. 7s	108	S. C. B. cn 6s, '93	102
Mo. 6s, due '82-'83	100	Tenn. 6s, o. '90-2-8	76¼
Mo. 6s, due '86	106	Tenn. 6s, n. '92-8-1900	76¼
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	Va. 6s, o.	35
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Va. 6s, n. '66	35
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Va. 6s, n. '67	35
Mo. 6s fd'g, due '94, '5	114	Va. 6s, cn	95
Mo. 6s, H.&StJ., '86	101	Va. 6s, xmc	63
Mo. 6s, H.&StJ., '87	103	Va. 6s, cn, 2d s.	48
N. C. 6s, o. '86 to '98	30	Va. 6s, def	16¼

STOCK MARKET.—The conflicting reports that were circulated concerning the negotiations for a settlement of the railroad war tended to give a feverish and uncertain tone to speculation on the Stock Exchange and many of the outside operators became so disgusted with the apparent falsehoods that were reported in relation to the matter that they withdrew from the market. Finally, when the official announcement was made that a temporary agreement had been signed values declined, instead of rising, as anticipated. The agreement was generally looked upon as no agreement at all, inasmuch as it leaves the question of differential rates to an advisory commission and leaves too many loop-holes for escape to any road that may find it for its interest to violate the agreement. The Reading Railroad stock was affected independently of the general market by the disposal of the McCalmont holdings, amounting to 157,000 shares, which was mostly absorbed in the Vanderbilt interest, the object appearing to be to connect the Reading Road with the N. Y. Central, which can be done by the construction of a short line of new road. The following are the highest, lowest, and closing quotations for the week:

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Jan. 21.
Adams Express	97	149	147	147
American Express	745	94¼	93¾	94¼
Alton and Terre Haute	1,500	49¾	48	49½
Alton and Terre Haute, pf.	200	92	91¼	92
B. C. R. and N.	21	83¼	82¾	83¼
Cons. Coal	500	36¾	34¾	35
Canada Southern	4,310	56¾	54¾	55
C., St. P., M. and O.	1,000	38¾	36	36
C., St. P., M. and O., pf.	1,535	101¼	100¾	100¾
Cedar Falls and M.	100	20	20	20
Central Arizona	200	1¼	1¼	1¼
Central Iowa	—	35½	34¾	35¼
Central Pacific	40,185	92	89¾	89¾
C., St. L., and N. O.	700	82¼	81¼	82¼
C., C., C., and Ind.	1,840	83¼	80	80¼
Ches. and Ohio	1,381	25½	24	24
Ches. and Ohio, 1st pf.	100	36	36	36
Ches. and Ohio, 2d pf.	200	26	26	26
C., C., and I. C.	7,748	21¼	19¼	19½
Chic. and E. Ill.	100	118	113	118
Chic., B., and Q.	4,180	137¾	136¾	136¾
Chicago and Alton	1,297	135	133¾	131
Chi. S. P. and Minn.	1,900	36¾	36	36¼
Chicago and Northwestern	21,200	128	126	127½
Chicago and Northw'n, pf.	890	141	139	139
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul	86,074	110½	108¾	108¾
C., Mil., and St.P., pf.	111	122¾	122¾	122½
Cin., S. and C.	775	56	55	55¼
Colorado Coal	2,000	44¼	43	43¾
Chi., M., and O.	3,100	36¾	35¾	35¾
Chi., M., and O., pf.	2,000	101¼	100	101
Del., Lack., and Western	120,200	125¼	124¾	124¼
Del. and Hudson	2,850	106¼	106¾	106¾
Den. and Rio Grande	360,820	74¾	70¾	73¾
Elizabeth, C., and N.	100	27	27	17
Excelsior Mining	2,500	¼	¼	¼
East Tennessee	20,605	16	14¾	15
East Tennessee, pf.	18,225	26¾	24¾	25¼
Evans and T. H.	250	80	80	80
Han. and St. Joseph	2,000	96¾	96¼	96¼
Han. and St. Joseph, pf.	5,200	110¼	107½	108
Green Bay, W., and S. P.	1,600	16	13¼	15¼
Homestake Mining	250	16¼	15¾	16½
Illinois Central	15,908	136¼	133½	135
Ind., Bl., and West	1,460	48	47	47
Keokuk and D. M., pf.	15	49	49	49
Lake Shore	210,795	115¼	113¼	114¼
Lake E. and West	1,100	36¾	35¼	42
Long Island	530	51¼	51¼	51¼
Louisville and Nashville	28,340	98¾	94¾	95¼
Lou., N. Alb., and C.	800	74	73	73
Little Pittsburgh	300	2	1¼	1¼
Manhattan	2,000	51	49¾	50
Manhattan Beach	200	26¼	26	26
Min. and St. L.	500	20¾	19	20
Min. and St. L., pf.	600	60¾	60¼	60¾
Memphis and Char.	32,408	83¾	79¾	81¼
Mil. and L. Shore, pf.	1,800	52	50	50¼
Metropolitan	810	90	85¾	86½
Michigan Central	27,260	90	87	87½
Mobile and Ohio	1,610	36¾	34	35¾
Mo., Kan., and Texas	16,185	39¾	36¾	36¾
Missouri Pacific	14,050	103¾	101¾	102
Morris and Essex	804	122¾	121¼	121¼
Nash., Chat., and St. Louis	900	86¼	85¼	85¼
N. J. Central	91,690	96¾	95¾	96¼
N. Y. Central	132,520	135¾	133¾	133¾
N. Y. and N. Haven	7	171	171	171
N. Y. Elevated	860	106	106	106
N. Y., L. E., and Western	186,490	43¾	40¾	41¾
N. Y., L. E. and W., pfd.	1,810	84	82	82
N. Y., Ont. and Western	8,905	27¼	26¼	27
Norfolk and Western, pfd.	3,010	58	58	58¼
Northern Pacific	3,100	37	35¼	36½
Northern Pacific, pfd.	27,540	76¾	73¾	74¾
Ohio Southern	450	23¾	22¾	22¾
Ohio and Miss.	1,710	38¾	36	36¼
Oregon, R., and N.	905	140	137	138
Ohio Central	5,610	25¼	24¼	25
Oregon Transcon.	400	70¾	70	70
Pacific Mail	51,750	42¾	40	41
Phil. and Reading	314,000	60¾	50¾	54¾
Penn. Coal	17	245	240	240
Pitts., Ft. W., and C.	260	137¾	137¾	137¾
Pullman Car	4,761	145	140	140
Peoria, Dec., and Ev.	1,566	37	35	35
Quicksilver	500	14¼	14	14
Quicksilver, pf.	1,900	63¾	61	62
Richmond and Dan.	3,000	200	193	200
Rich. and W. P.	5,066	176	161	176
Rens. and Sara.	165	140	140	140
Roch. and Pitts.	7,000	20¾	20¼	20¾
Rich. & Al. T. Co.	34,795	30¾	30¼	31¼
Rock Island	1,750	135	133¾	133¾
Rome, Wat., and Og.	29	21¼	21¼	21¼
St. Paul and D.	100	30	30	30
St. Paul and D., pf.	479	71	68	70
Standard Mining	721	16¾	15¼	16¾
Sutro Tunnel	2,100	1	⅞	⅞
St. L. and San Francisco	3,800	42	40	40¾
St. L. and San Fran., pf.	750	59	57¾	57¾
St. L. and San Fran., 1st pf.	336	102¼	102¼	102¼
Rich., D. and Tenn.	800	161½	161½	161½
St. Paul, M. and M.	4,220	115¾	113	113
St. P. and S. City	900	37¾	36¾	36¾
St. P. and S. City, pf.	1,900	101¾	101½	101½
Tol., Del., and B.	1,456	16¾	12	14
Union Pacific	55,145	119¾	117½	118¾
Texas and Pacific	41,850	51¼	48¾	49½
Wabash, St. L., and Pac.	25,010	36¼	35¼	36¼
Wab., St. L., and P., pf.	60,256	71¾	68	68¾
Wells-Fargo Express	110	130	129	130
Western Union Tel.	151,385	82¾	80¼	80¾
United States Express	225	77¾	77	77

FINANCIAL ITEMS.—The balance of trade between this and all other countries during the past year shows a gain in our favor of over one hundred millions of dollars, thanks to our economy and commercial enterprise.

The public debt of the United States has been reduced one hundred millions of dollars within twelve months past, and nobody is sorry for it.

Wall Street has been more or less influenced and scared during the past week by the bad news from Paris, indicating a panic of immense proportions. Stocks have been slaughtered there right and left to an extent which has attracted the sober attention of all the leading financiers in the principal markets of the world. What the end will be cannot yet be predicted. The people of France, embracing, apparently, all classes, have recently plunged into the wildest speculations, and to an extent in the aggregate almost beyond human computation.

We are importing more goods this year than during the corresponding period of last year and we are exporting less. Look out!

The public debt of this country is now considerably less than $2,000,000,000 and is being rapidly reduced, while the public debt of England is nearly double that of ours and is comparatively stationary. It is not safe for us to stop paying.

The Vizina Consolidated Mining Company, of Tombstone, Arizona, has declared its usual monthly dividend of $20,000, or 10 cents per share, payable February 1st. This is the fifth dividend declared since October last—total of $100,000. The production of the mine is about twenty tons of ore per day, which yields about $93 per ton. Total production since October, 1880, is 5,664 tons of ore milled, yielding $524,895.35, out of which all expenses for opening, development, and improvements have been paid, as well as $100,000 dividends, and there remains a surplus of $100,000, without any debts.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Attention is called to the cards of the American Finance Company, of 5 and 7 Nassau Street, this city, inviting subscriptions for the first mortgage bonds of the Clarion, Mahoning, and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, now being issued on a new line of road in Western Pennsylvania, and also for the first morgage bonds of the Mahoning Coal and Coke Company, of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have placed $800,000 of their first and only mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, at a premium. Mr. Frank B. Beers was the purchaser of one-quarter of the entire loan. He has sold the greater portion and now offers for sale the remainder. The bonds are secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of this city, will receive sealed proposals until noon of Monday, February 6th, for the purchase of $500,000, or any part thereof, first-mortgage, 6-per-cent., 25-year sinking-fund gold bonds, issued by the Council Bluffs City Water-Works Company, to aid in providing the means for the construction of a system of water-works in the city of Council Bluffs, Ia. Full particulars can be had on application at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this city. Such bonds as these are bought largely by capitalists and corporate institutions.

The banks gained in their reserve strength last week $3,694,400.

It begins to look as though our gold receipts from Euorpe would soon cease.

Cotton exports last week were some 65,000 bales, about 70 per cent. less than during the corresponding week of last year.

Wheat advanced about three cents during the week ending on Saturday last.

Some of our largest manufacturers are curtailing both their productions and expenses, and are forcing sales at reduced prices, fearing financial complications, both at home and abroad.

Good, sound American securities of all kinds are in active demand, both from home and foreign capitalists, and also from all our leading corporations. The amount of dividends and other surplus funds now seeking investment is immense.

DIVIDENDS.—The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company has declared a dividend of one and a half per cent., payable February 15th.

The La Plata Mining and Smelting Company has declared a dividend of seven and a half cents per share, payable February 1st.

The Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC MINE.

A NEW MANAGEMENT FOR A WELL-KNOWN BONANZA.

(*From New York Tribune, Jan. 14th.*)

OWING to many inquiries regarding this company, a reporter was dispatched to fully investigate its affairs, and the results of his investigations are herewith given:

The company's property, consisting of two locations of 1,500 feet by 600 feet, is situated 180 miles in a westerly direction from the town of St. Bernardino, in the county of that name and State of California, near the Salt Lake route, and twenty miles southeastward from Resting Springs, in the Amargosa Mountains, near where the Amargosa River empties into Death Valley. This mine is not a new find, having been worked with great profit as far back as 1855, under the name of the Amargosa Mine, and was well known and favorably considered in the San Francisco market, where its stock has sold as high as $120 per share. In 1861 the mill was destroyed by Indians and the miners massacred, thus compelling the abandonment of the mine. The Indians, however, no longer infest the country and no obstacle exists to the successful working of the mine under its new owners and management.

The mine has recently been reported by three well-known engineers.

First.—Charles A. Luckhardt, of San Francisco, who for years was the private expert of Mr. Ralston and on whose advices from the "Comstock" the San Francisco market was made. Mr. Luckhardt is noted for extreme conservatism and his record, made during 27 years' experience on the Pacific Coast, proves him a judge of mines.

Second.—Mr. George Clendon, Jr., who has just returned from the mine, having been sent by a large stockholder, and not by the company. Mr. Clendon's character and ability are vouched for, in written letters, by Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.; H. S. Henry, Esq., No. 44 Exchange Place; C. H. Kaufman, Manager of New York Agency of the Bank of Nevada; D. Jackson Steward, Esq., No. 21 William St.; and D. Appleton, Esq.

Third.—Professor George A. Treadwell, whose practical knowledge of mines and high personal character are known to such men as Professors Blake, Dana, and Silliman, of New Haven, Conn., and Sir John Lubbock, scientist, M. P., and banker, of London, England. We print short extracts from the voluminous reports of these gentlemen.

Mr. Luckhardt, in his report, dated July 30th, 1881, says: "The history of the mine dates back to 1855, when it was worked by Spaniards, then passed into the hands of the Amargosa Company, in 1861, and was worked by them until the Indians destroyed the company's mill, when the work was abandoned. In 1881 it came by purchase and relocation into the hands of the present owners. No exact record of the mine has been kept, but much gold has been extracted. In 1862 one blast of several tons of ore yielded $11,000. In fact, it is known that the richest gold quartz found in California up to 1871 came from this mine. The vein occurs in a porphyritic belt, and has quartz and feldspar as vein-matter, colored by iron, and carries solely gold with silver as alloy ($18 per ounce) not contaminated with any base metals. The portions of the veins so far exposed to view lead to expect vast wealth below any work so far done, which in no place exceeds 150 feet below the surface." "The general average of the ore ranges from $40 to $50, and when sulphurets occur reach $200 per ton. The vein looks well and the rock is not hard. The mill will crush three tons per day per stamp." "Six inches of running water can be conducted to the mill, and 1,200 feet fall can be obtained, 400 feet being sufficient to run the mill, obviating all steam-power for milling purposes. No scarcity of water need be anticipated." "From past records of the mine its output of ores, when compared with its yield, being worked under so many difficulties and by small companies, without the requisite means to attack the property in a proper manner, leaves no doubt that, if the work is done judiciously with the proper capital the mine can be made to yield very handsome profits." "From the ores of even $15 value lucrative operations can be carried on." "The ores are very docile and easily amalgamated in the batteries." "The property will warrant the erection of a fifty-stamp mill."

Mr. Clendon, in his report, dated January 13th, 1882, says: "In fact, I was surprised at the magnitude of the property and frankly assert my belief that it will take rank with the best gold-producing mines we have. I think Mr. Luckhardt's estimate of the average value of the ore (viz., $40 to $50 per ton) is within the mark, and, taking the inside, $40, as a basis for calculation, the Company's fifty-stamp mill should yield say ($150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month, after allowing a wide margin for expenses, wear and tear, etc.; but I see no reason to limit the milling capacity to fifty stamps, as the quantity of ore available for milling purposes is practically inexhaustible and will, in my opinion, warrant one hundred stamps or even more. The net yield from one hundred stamps should be much greater in proportion than from fifty stamps. I congratulate the Company in the selection of Mr. Smith as superintendent. He thoroughly understands his business."

Mr. Treadwell, in his report, dated January 10th, 1882, says: "I unhesitatingly say that the South Pacific Mines impress me as equal to any of the great gold mines I have seen, and herewith give you an estimate of the profit you may reasonably expect from a fifty-stamp mill:

The mill should crush 150 tons per day, or, at twenty-seven working days to the month, 4,050 tons per month, which, at the average of say $45 per ton, would give a gross yield of say	$182,250
Less expense of $5 per ton on 4,050 tons	20,250
Leaves net	$162,000
Deduct 10 per cent. for contingencies	16,200
Net yield per month	$145,800

"This I confidently believe can be relied upon, but I urge the importance of increasing your mill to 100 stamps, within six months, as your mine certainly warrants the necessary expenditure, as the earnings will not only be much greater, but the expense very much less, proportionately."

The president of the Company declared his faith in legitimate mining as a business, but believed that the time had arrived for reform in the management of mining companies. He had carefully looked into the South Pacific Mine and had shown his faith in the property by taking a considerable amount of the stock, and intended to hold it for much higher prices than it had yet reached.

The recent decline in the stock was purely speculative, and, in his opinion, engineered to form a basis for a greater rise than had yet been seen on the Mining Board. He has determined that, while he is president, the company shall not run into debt and no dividends shall be paid not honestly earned.

The treasurer stated that the Company had in the treasury ample cash to put the mine on a paying basis, besides a large amount of the Company's stock held as a reserve. When questioned as to the future of the stock, he said: "At present price there is no room for a decline, and I am sure an advance is warranted on the merits of the mine." "I expect to be signing dividend checks in three months."

The superintendent of the mine, a careful and practical miner, says he knows the Eureka, Keystone, Idaho, Standard, and Bodie mines, which have paid millions of dollars to their stockholders, and declares that at the same state of development none of them equaled the South Pacific. He believes the income from it will be constant and liberal, and not affected by good or bad crops or the panics or booms of Wall Street.

A prominent broker, formerly of San Francisco, expressed the belief that South Pacific stock would be a speculative favorite, for several reasons—viz.: "The stock was well supported by strong men, who would at all times lend 50 per cent. of its market value on the stock as security, and the stock is 'lively,' which speculators like, and the mine is a good one, in good hands." He remembered when "Amargosa" stock sold at $120 in San Francisco. "That company first owned the South Pacific Mine, but were broken up and driven off by the Indians before they had worked the mine exceeding a few months."

"Recent reports by good men seem to exceed, if possible, the fabulous stories told of the richness of the mine in those days.

"History proves that wherever a true fissure vein has been found it has never been worked out. A mining stock based on a fissure vein is as safe as any railroad stock, and can be bought and paid for out and out for less than the margin required in trading in cotton, grain, pork, or railroad stocks."

The stock of the South Pacific is full-paid and non-assessable, and is listed at the New York Mining Exchange.

CHESAPEAKE

AND

OHIO RAILWAY

Six per Cent.

Mortgage Bonds of 1911.

Peninsula Extension, $2,000,000.

In Denominations of $1,000 Each.

Dated January 1st, 1881, Payable January 1st, 1911.

Interest Payable April 1st and October 1st, in Gold Coin, in the City of New York.

These bonds are secured, in common with the $2,000,000 of Series A, by a first mortgage on the extension of the road from Richmond to Newport News, together with valuable terminal property at the latter point, which, as the seaboard end of an immense system of roads and connections, radiating from the Chesapeake and Ohio, will possess a value many times greater than the mortgage and largely increasing from year to year.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

FISK & HATCH,

5 Nassau Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, and France.

ISSUE

COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

The well-known Iowa Loan and Trust Company, of De Moines, Iowa, offers for sale, in sums of $200, $300, $500, $1,000, and upward, at par and accrued interest, its

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES,

secured by real estate mortgages, which are among the choicest securities ever offered to investors. The Company has a capital of $250,000, fully paid, and its reputation for conservative management is well established. The Debentures run from three to ten years and are payable, interest and principal, at the Chemical National Bank, New York. They are safe beyond question. A pamphlet, giving full particulars, with references of the highest character, mailed free on application. The Company challenges the closest investigation.

Address C. E. FULLER, Treasurer, Des Moines, Iowa.

Clarion, Mahoning, and Pittsburgh RAILROAD COMPANY.

Thirty-Year Six-per-Cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Interest and Principal payable in the City of New York

Central Trust Company, Trustee.

TOTAL ISSUES OF SECURITIES.

Capital Stock Authorized....	$6,000,000	
Capital Stock Reserved in Treasury.....	1,000,000	$5,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....		$4,500,000

LINE OF ROAD.

Warren, Penn., via Brookville, Punxsutawny, and Saltzburgh to Pittsburgh, 150 miles. Branches and Sidings, 30. Total, 180 miles.

We invite subscriptions for the above-mentioned bonds, at par and accrued interest, payable in installments. Subscribers for the bonds will receive a stock allotment, which, in view of the great value of this line, becomes a very large bonus.

The line of this road traverses some forty miles of the oil region, and then passes through the finest timber and bituminous coal territory to be found in the State of Pennsylvania. Excepting a few miles of the road through Forrest County, it passes through a populous and wealthy section of Pennsylvania, hitherto almost without any railroad facilities, and has an assured local business from the time of its completion, which there is intelligent reason for believing will be equal not only to the payment of interest upon the above mentioned bonds, but dividends upon the stock of the Company. We are assured by officers of the corporation, who are well known in railroad and financial circles, that the present demand for coal alone to be transported over this line is of itself more than sufficient to produce net earnings to pay the interest upon the above-mentioned bonds and dividends upon the stock. This, in addition to the large local business which is the necessary result of the heavy population on the line and the great want of railroad facilities, would seem to leave no reasonable question that, in a very short time after the opening of the road these bonds will command a high premium in the market.

An officer of the under-mentioned company has recently passed over the greater portion of the line, by wagon and on foot, in order that we might be able to speak of the value of these securities from actual knowledge.

Parties holding large interests in the stock of the Clarion, Mahoning, and Pittsburgh Railroad Company are also the holders of a controlling interest in the stock of the Mahoning Coal and Coke Company, a corporation owning large bodies of timber, iron ore, and coal-lands, through which the line of this road passes and from which alone it is believed a sufficient revenue will be obtained to pay the interest upon these bonds.

Full information, including prospectus of the Railroad Company, and our circulars and blank subscription-lists, will be furnished on application to the

AMERICAN FINANCE COMPANY,
5 and 7 Nassau Street, New York.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

FOR SALE.

Brooklyn City R. R. Co. First and only Mortgage 5-per-cent. 10-20 Bonds.
Brooklyn Gas Light Company's Stock.
Union Ferry Company's Stock.

CITY BONDS, GAS STOCKS, NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FRANK B. BEERS,

16 COURT ST., Brooklyn; 31 PINE ST., New York.

THE ALLEGANY CENTRAL R. R. CO.

First Mortgage 6-per-Cent. Gold Bonds,

1922.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY UPON THE 1ST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

This Road connects at Olean with the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad, and the Olean, Bradford, and Warren, extending to Swain's, the junction of the Rochester, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad and the Buffalo Division of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western.

The road is bonded for only $8,000 per mile on finished road and equipment.

Particulars furnished upon application to

POST, MARTIN & CO., 34 Pine St., N. Y.;
COLLINS, BOUDEN & JENKINS, 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

WE HAVE FOR SALE BONDS OF THE ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE RAILROAD CO., BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST. GUARANTEED BY THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD CO.

R. A. LANCASTER & CO., 66 Broadway.

Parties Desirous of Dealing in

STOCKS

will do well to write to or call on the old Banking House of

HOWES & COMPANY,
11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
(Formerly HOWES & MACY).

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Will purchase at *fair rates Endowment Life Insurance Policies, not payable to children*, in event of death of insured, *or loan on policies having a cash surrender value.* Give name of company, number, amount, and when due.

HUBBARD & FARMER, Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, until noon of Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, for the purchase of any portion or all of five hundred thousand dollars of the first mortgage six-per-cent. twenty-five-years sinking-fund gold bonds issued by the Council Bluffs City Water-works Company, to aid in providing the means for the construction of a system of water-works in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Payment for all bonds allotted must be made direct to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, by whom the entire proceeds of all the bonds will be held in trust and paid over to the contractors from time to time during the construction of the water-works, which are to be completed and put into operation on or before Jan. 24th, 1883.

The bonds are in denominations of one thousand dollars each; are payable twenty-five years from Oct. 1st, 1881; bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; have semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and both principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin in the City of New York.

Payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is secured by a first mortgage, conveying in trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (of the City of New York): 1st. The entire system of water-works of the company, constructed and to be constructed, and all its property, both real and personal, of whatsoever kind and nature, acquired and to be acquired, in connection therewith in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. 2d. The charter and franchise and the contract with the city of Council Bluffs. 3d. The income and revenues derived from water-rents *for water to be supplied for twenty-five years, under a special contract, to the city of Council Bluffs*, and for water supplied to consumers for domestic, business, manufacturing, railroad, and other purposes. 4th. The sinking fund sufficient to pay off and retire all of the bonds on or before their maturity.

The company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, with a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of introducing a supply of water from the Missouri River into the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has *the sole and exclusive right* and privilege, under a special charter and franchise granted by the city, to lay waterpipes, operate water-works, and supply the city and its inhabitants with water for fire protection, for manufacturing purposes, and for domestic uses.

The city contains a population of about 20,000 inhabitants. It is the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, on whose transfer grounds, covering about one thousand acres within the city limits, are located the large Union Depot, hotel, grain-elevator, and stock-yards. Seven other railroads center in the city from the North, East, and South—namely, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha; the Chicago and Northwestern; the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul; the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific; the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific; and the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs Railroads. The State Deaf and Dumb Asylum is located between two and three miles from the center of the city.

By the provisions of the contract with the city of Council Bluffs the company is to receive a *minimum sum of twenty thousand dollars yearly for a period of twenty-five years* for water to be supplied to the city for fire protection and municipal purposes, *and this amount is to be increased from time to time hereafter*, as additional hydrants are required. The validity of the contract has recently been unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.

The *net* revenue from water-rents for water to be supplied to consumers for domestic, business, manufacturing railroad, and other purposes, and to the city for fire protection and municipal purposes, it is estimated will amount to the sum of $92,600 yearly. The interest and sinking-fund charges will amount to the sum of $40,250 yearly.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water Bonds," and should be enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the Council Bluffs City Water-works Company, c/o the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 Exchange Place, New York.

Each proposal should state the amount of bonds required, and the price the bidder is willing to pay for each bond of one thousand dollars, the accrued interest of which must be added thereto, and should be accompanied by a check or certificate of deposit, payable to the order of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

Bids will be opened on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1882, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the allotment will be made and due notice thereof sent to the successful bidders immediately thereafter. Checks and certificates of deposit received from unsuccessful bidders will at the same time be returned by the Trust Company. The remaining 90 per cent. of the purchase-money on the bonds allotted, together with the accrued interest thereon, will be due and payable to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company within 60 days thereafter. Upon the receipt of each final payment the Trust Company will deliver the bonds pertaining thereto to the purchaser or to his order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed for the best interest of the company.

Blank proposals, also pamphlets containing copies of the articles of incorporation, charter, franchise contract with the city of Council Bluffs, report of the engineer, and mortgage can be obtained on application to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange Place; Messrs. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, No. 208 Broadway; J. B. McGEORGE, No. 20 Broad St.; or at the office of the Council Bluffs City Water-works Company, No. 35 Broadway, New York.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. HERVEY DEMAREST, Secretary.

Thirty-Year, Six-per-Cent. Gold.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CLARION, MAHONING,

AND

PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Line of road, Warren, Pa., via Brookville, Punxsutawney, and Saltsburgh to Pittsburgh, 150 miles.

ALSO THE

Twenty-Year, Six-per-Cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

MAHONING COAL AND COKE CO.,

owning 6,000 acres of valuable coal and timbered lands on the line of the abovementioned road.

We are now receiving subscriptions for the abovementioned bonds, which we recommend as very desirable investment securities.

Circulars and subscription-lists, together with the prospectuses and maps, may be had on application to the

American Finance Company

5 and 7 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Caldwell, Hay & Washburn

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
UNITED BANK BUILDING,
Broadway and Wall St.,

transact a general Banking Business, including the Purchase and Sale of all Securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on Deposits subject to sight draft.

CHAS. B. CALDWELL, late West & Caldwell.
SILAS C. HAY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
L. C. WASHBURN, late Whittingham & Washburn.

TWENTY-YEAR SIX-PER-CENT.

Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Mahoning Coal and Coke Company, of the State of Pennsylvania.

Value of lands (6,000 acres in fee)....	$2,400,000	
Capital Stock.....	$1,500,000	
First Mortgage Bonds.....	900,000	
		$2,400,000

Subscriptions are invited for the above-mentioned bonds at par and accrued interest. They are secured by a mortgage or trust deed to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, conveying 6,000 acres of land in fee in one body in Jefferson County.

The line of the Clarion, Mahoning, and Pittsburgh Railroad, now under construction (from Warren via Brookville and Punxsutawny to Pittsburgh, and controlled by parties who are large holders of the stock of the Mahoning Coal and Coke Company), passes directly through these lands, by means of which road an outlet to market for the lumber, iron-ore, coal, and coke of this company, heretofore inaccessible, is afforded. The demand for the product of the forests and mines of this company is almost without limit. We are assured by the officers of the company that contracts for lumber and coal for various railroads and manufactories, and coke for special purposes, are offered to an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the above-mentioned bonds and dividends upon the stock of the company within the first year of its business.

These forests, lands, and mines have been personally examined by an officer of the under-mentioned company, and we do not hesitate to recommend the bonds as being entirely safe, and, as they carry with them a large allotment of the stock of the company, an unusual opportunity for realizing a large profit without risk is here presented.

We will receive subscriptions until January 31st, 1882, at noon. Payments thereof are to be made to the Central Trust Company, Trustee, on the making of which the said Trust Company will deliver the bonds and stock, or certificates of payment and rights.

Circulars, giving full information in detail, together with subscription-lists and the prospectus of the Company, will be furnished on application to the

AMERICAN FINANCE COMPANY,

5 and 7 Nassau Street, New York.

DULUTH AND WINNIPEG

Railroad Company's

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six-per-Cent. Land-Grant Gold Bonds.

Issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile and secured upon both the Railroad and Land Grant.

FOR SALE AT 103¾ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

☞ With each First Mortgage Bond, purchased at that price, will be given, without additional payment, $400 of the company's Second Mortgage Six-per-Cent. Income Bonds, secured upon the same property and issued at the rate of only $7,000 per mile.

For the Bonds and for information apply to

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
58 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

JARVIS, CONKLIN & CO.,

LOAN BROKERS,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Negotiate Mortgages yielding SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. NET to the Investor.

No better investment is offered than our Three and Five-Year Bond and Mortgage Loans. Correspondence solicited. Write for circulars, blanks, and references

AMERICAN FINANCE COMPANY,

5 and 7 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
434 LIBERTY STREET, PHILADELPHIA; PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITIES furnished to Corporate and Private Investors.

CAPITAL FURNISHED OR PROCURED for Railroad Companies having lines under construction and their bonds purchased or negotiated.

FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS conducted for States, Counties, Towns, and Cities, and for Railroad Companies and other Corporations.

WILL CONDUCT THE FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION of Railroad Companies and other Corporations whose property is in the hands of Receivers or Trustees.

WILL BUY AND SELL INVESTMENT SECURITIES on Commission.

WILL BUY OR SELL DEFAULTED BONDS or convert them into interest-paying investments.

Circulars and other information furnished on application.

JOHN C. SHORT, President.
JOHN C. NEW, Vice-President.
WM. P. WATSON, Sec'y and Treas.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
NEW YORK, January 16th, 1882.

DIVIDEND No. 3.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED FROM THE earnings the regular monthly dividend of TEN CENTS PER SHARE, or $20,000, payable at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine Street, on Feb. 1st, 1882.

Transfer books close January 26th, 3 P. M., and reopen February 2d.

JAMES ANN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 19th, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING CO., OF LEADVILLE, COL., 58 BROADWAY, ROOMS 12 AND 13.
NEW YORK, Jan. 19th, 1882.

DIVIDEND No. 29.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, February 1st, 1882, at the office of the Company. Transfer Books will close on Wednesday, January 25th, 1882, and reopen Thursday, February 2d, 1882.

Also an Extra Dividend of two and a half (2½) cents per share to stockholders of date of January 25th, 1882.

Statement of the financial condition of the company:

Working capital.....		$100,000 00
Dec. 1st, 1881—Balance surplus account....		64,503 99
Jan. 3d, 1882—Net earnings for month of December.....		20,410 62
		$184,914 61
Dividend of 7½ cents per share, 200,000 shares.....	$15,000 00	
Extra dividend of 2½ cents per share, 200,000 shares.....	5,000 00	
		20,000 00
Balance Jan. 3d, 1882.....		164,914 61

D. OLYPHANT TALBOT, Ass't Secretary.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND No. 10.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (one dollar and fifty cents per share) will be payable Feb. 15th, 1882, at the office of the company, in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 24th, 1882, at close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 25th to Feb. 4th, 1882, inclusive.

The National Bank of Commerce, in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

GEO. L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer,
Mutual Life Insurance Building, No. 95 Milk St.
BOSTON, January 3d, 1882.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, January 18th, 1882.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1882.

Capital.....	$250,000 00
Reserved for reinsurance, unpaid losses, and other claims.....	233,818 83
Net surplus.....	500,186 58
Assets.....	$1,074,005 41

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 346 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, January 10th, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

SIX PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW YORK, Dec 23d, 1881.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent, upon its capital stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the first day of February next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the fourth day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY declared this day a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th day of February. Dividends on stock registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall Street. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January and reopened on the 13th day of February.

C. C. BALDWIN, President.

NEW YORK, Jan 7th, 1882.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 157 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 4th January, 1882.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Secretary.

TRAVEL, RESORTS, ETC.

EUROPE FIFTH SEASON. THE most enjoyable and economical excursions ever planned. All Travel and Hotels first-class. COMPANY SELECT. Send for circular. E. TOURJEE, MUSIC HALL, BOSTON.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
EVERY THURSDAY.

New Clyde-built steamers and most excellent accommodations, but no advance in rates. First Cabin only $60 to $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Excursions, $110 to $130. Second Cabin (amidships), everything furnished, $40. Excursions, $75. Steerage, $26. No live stock carried. Special rates to clergymen and favorable terms to parties traveling together. Send for pamphlet of information, with cabin plans, etc.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
NO. 53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Parcels, Packages, Freight, and Valuables forwarded to all parts of Europe, at low rates, by BALDWIN'S EUROPEAN EXPRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GRAND PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED SOUTHERN TOUR,

comprising 61 days of first-class traveling, with all expenses paid, including palace-cars, hotels, carriage-rides, fees for passports, sight-seeing, and interpreters, etc., etc., leaving New York January 23d, 1882.

ONLY $450.

visiting Washington, D. C., Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Nassau, N. P., Matanzas, Havana, and Mexico, and returning via New Orleans, Mississippi, and St. Louis, making the finest and cheapest excursion ever offered to the American public. Send for detailed itinerary and December *Gazette*, now ready.

LEVE & ALDEN,
207 Broadway, New York; 201 Washington st., Boston; and Corner Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Anchor Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New York.

Circassia...Jan. 28th, 1 P. M. | Devonia, Feb. 11th, 11 A.M.
Furnessia...Feb. 4th, 6 A. M. | Anchoria, Feb. 18th, 6 A.M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles Street.
Galatia....Feb. 1st, 3 P. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 11th, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
Cabins, $50 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
7 Bowling Green.

Commercial

DRY GOODS.

IMPROVEMENT characterizes the condition of business in the dry goods market during the past week in the increased demand for all seasonable goods and the interest manifested in such Spring fabrics as have been presented, as well as the appearance of a number of new faces among the throng of buyers who were reported last week. It is noticed, however, that, in consequence of the difficulty realized in the shipment and delivery of goods just at this time, owing to the heavy condition of the roads in many sections, which are almost impassable, in consequence of the mud, that buyers are restricting their orders for immediate delivery, except in such cases where actual requirements and necessities demand it. As the inquiries become more numerous, it is evident that the preference is given to the better qualities of all fabrics, which reflects the improved condition of the consumers and the prosperity of the country.

COTTON GOODS have been in moderate demand and a fair package trade was reported by the leading jobbers. Many of the most desirable plain and colored cotton goods are still closely sold up to production and very few accumulations have yet arisen. Prices of staple cottons are without quotable change and generally steady, but the tone of the market is much improved. White goods, piqués, quilts, skirtings, towels, etc. continue in good demand and firm.

Print-Cloths.—There was a light business in printing cloths, and, though 56x60s were steadily held, owing to the limited supply, prices of 64x64s were weak and nominal at the close of the week. 64x64s were quoted at 3 15-16c. and 56x60s. at 3¼c.

Prints.—There was a substantial improvement in the demand for medium and light fancy prints, some large shipments of which were made to distributing points in the interior. Shirtings were in good demand and a fair business was done in furniture cretonnes, patch-work, trimming prints, Turkey reds, etc. Dark fancy prints were mostly quiet at first hands, but jobbers were enabled to make liberal sales (in package and assorted lots) by means of relatively low prices for certain styles. Some leading makes of fancy prints have been placed upon the market at lower prices than were generally anticipated.

Ginghams.—There has been a large and satisfactory business in dress styles and fancies, staples, and seersuckers continue in good demand at first hands. The jobbing trade in this department is fairly active for the time of year and a largely increased demand is expected in the near future.

DRESS GOODS.—There has been a fair movement in staple and fancy worsted fabrics from agents' hands and agents have experienced an increased demand for dress flannels and fancy cotton dress materials.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.—For cotton hosiery and Summer merino and gauze underwear there was an active demand and a fair trade among jobbers, while the distribution on previous account was of liberal proportions. Stocks are in good shape and prices remain firm.

WOOLEN GOODS.—There has been a slight improvement in some respects in the market for woolen goods during the past week, which resulted in a fair business and increasing firmness to prices on all desirable fabrics. More attention has been given to overcoatings and certain makes of heavy cassimeres by clothiers. In other descriptions of woolen goods there is little animation and transactions are mostly confined to a few articles; but the presence of a number of interior buyers upon the market gives encouragement that large orders will be placed in the near future. For overcoatings the demand has improved somewhat and a considerable business has been accomplished in fancy-backed effects. The best styles and makes of clothings are still in light supply and good demand, but other effects are slow of sale and low in price. Indigo-blue flannels are distributed in considerable quantities and are sold ahead. Repellents continue quiet, the demand being limited to a few specialties. Kentucky jeans attracted rather more interest. Satinets are moving in limited quantities, with some request for heavy fabrics. The demand for flannels was moderate and confined to actual requirements, scarlets and blues being firm in price. Suiting flannels are in fair request and light supply. Blankets rule quiet and steady, while the demand for shawls and skirts was of a hand-to-mouth character.

FOREIGN GOODS.

There has been a little more activity during the past week among importers of foreign goods and a better feeling has manifested itself as to the prospects of the near future. A fair number of buyers have made their appearance, who, besides purchasing fairly of a few specialties, have been well occupied making examinations as a basis for future operations. The business of the week, though comparatively light, has shown some improvement and was fair for the season, while the outlook for the approaching season is regarded as favorable and encouraging. The imports are increasing, owing to the arrival of the new season's goods, and stocks are showing a corresponding enlargement, as is usual at this time. The arrivals include many novelties, but more care than usual has been used in introducing these, on account of the experiences of the previous season. Values are generally firm, as supplies are in good shape. In detail there are few changes calling for remark. Staple dress goods are mostly quiet, cashmeres ruling firm and in moderate supply. Fancy dress fabrics in the new styles received some attention from early buyers; but the novelties show few changes from last season and much caution has been used in bringing out new effects, among which brocades at present promise to figure well. Dress silks rule quiet as yet, but a very firm and better demand is early expected. Satins and velvets were unchanged. White goods were in improved request and there was a moderately increased business in laces and embroideries. In woolens there was no change and transactions were usually limited to small parcels.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week and since January 1st compare as follows with the same period of the previous year:

For the week:	1882.	1881.
Entered at the port	$3,430,029	$2,974,374
Thrown on market	3,351,923	2,567,022
Since Jan. 1st:		
Entered at port	9,191,954	7,331,144
Thrown on market	8,716,951	7,358,797

WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT AND EVERY CONSUMER IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, January 23d, 1882.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Androscoggin:			Langdon GB	36	12
L	36	10½	Lonsdale	36	10
" AA	36	11	" Cambric	36	13
Allendale	6-4	17½	Masonville	36	10½
"	7-4	20	Nashua, E	36	10
"	8-4	23	" P	42	12
Bartlett, F	36	7	" W	45	15
" C	5-4	12	Newmarket, F	36	8
Ballou & Son	36	8½	N. Y. Mills	36	13
" "	33	6½	" Wt'r Twist	36	13
Bay Mills	36	10½	"	5-4	17
Blackstone, AA	36	9	"	6-4	22
Boott, R	27	6	"	8-4	30
" E	36	7½	Pepperell	6-4	19
" O	36	8½	"	7-4	22
Cabot	7-8	7½	"	8-4	25
"	4-4	9	"	9-4	27½
"	9-8	11	"	10-4	30
"	6-4	12	"	11-4	34
Canoe	27	4½	Pequot	5-4	16½
Clinton, A1	36	9½	"	6-4	21
Dwight, Star S	36	10	Slaterville	33	6½
" Anchor	36	11	Tuscarora, XX	36	12½
Fearless	36	8½	Utica	35	11½
Fruit of the Loom:			" ex. heavy	35	12
"	36	10½	"	5-4	18
"	33	9½	"	6-4	25
"	42	13	"	8-4	32½
Forestdale	36	10	"	9-4	35
Green, G	36	7	"	10-4	37½
Gold Medal	36	8½	" heavy	100	40
"	33	7½	" Nonp	36	13½
Great Falls, Q	36	10	Wamsutta:		
" S	31	7	OXX	36	13
" M	33	7½	" cambric	36	15
" A	33	—	" d'ble warp	36	12
Hill's Semp. Idem:			Washington	36	7
	33	9	Wauregan, 100s	36	12½
" "	36	10	" shirt cotton		12
" "	42	12½	" No. 1	36	11
" "	45	13½	" cambric		12½
Hope	36	9	Whittinsville	36	9
Indian Orchard		—		33	7½
" DW	36	10	Williamsville:		
Laugdon, 76	36	10½	A1	36	12

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Agawam, F	36	6½	Laconia	10-4	27
Atlantic, A	36	8½	"	11-4	30
" D	36	7½	Lyman, T	36	6½
" H	36	8½	Massachusetts:		
" P	37	7	BB	36	7½
" LL	36	6½	" E	33	6½
" V	31	7	" C	30	5½
Appleton, A	36	8½	" Stand	36	8½
" XX	36	7	Mystic River	36	7½
" R	36	7½	Nashua, fine O		7½
Augusta	36	7½	" R	36	8½
"	33	6½	" E	40	9½
" A	27	—	" W	48	13
Broadway	36	6½	Newmarket, DD	36	6½
Bedford, R	30	5½	" G	36	7½
Boott, C	34	7	" N	36	7½
" FF	36	8½	Pacific, Extra	36	8½
" E	30	7½	" H		8
" D	40	8½	Pepperell	7-4	19
Continental, C	36	8½	"	8-4	22
" D	40	9½	"	9-4	25
Conestoga, D	28	6½	"	10-4	27½
" G	30	7	"	11-4	30
" S	33	7½	"	12-4	34
" W	36	8	Pepperell, E fine	39	8½
Dwight, X	30	6½	" R	36	8
" Y	33	7	" O	33	7½
" Z	38	7½	" N	40	7
Exeter, A	36	7½	Pequot, A	36	9
" S	33	6½	" B	40	10
Ellerton	10-4	27½	"	6-4	14
Great Falls, E	36	8½	Pittsfield, A	36	6½
Hill's S'mp. Id'm	45	12	Pocasset, C	36	8½
Indian Head	36	8½	" O	33	—
"	30	7½	" E	40	9
"	40	11	Stark, AA	36	8½
"	48	13	Utica	36	11
Indian Orchard:			" heavy	40	11½
BB	30	6½	"	48	17
" NN	33	7½	"	58	22½
" EE	36	7½	"	78	30
" AA	40	8½	"	86	32½
Lawrence, LL	36	7½	Wamsutta, ST	50	19
" Y	36	7½	"	59	22½
" XX	36	8½	"	79	22½
" XXX	40	9½	"	89	35
Langley, A	36	8	"	99	37½
"	7-8	6½	"	108	40
"	3-4	5½	Wachusett	36	8½
Laconia, B	36	—	"	30	7½
"	7-4	18	"	40	11
"	8-4	21	"	48	15

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton	8½	Langley, B	8
Augusta	8½	Massachusetts, D	8½
Boot	8½	" G	7½
Laconia	8½	Pepperell	8½
Lyman, H	—	Stark, A	8½

CHECKS

Caledonia, XX	11½	Parks Mills, No. 50	11½
" X	10½@11	" " " 60	12½
Economy	11	Prodigy	11
Far & Mars, No. 7	13	York, I	12

PRINTS.

Albion	6	Manchester	6½
American	6½	Merrimack, D	—
Allen's fancy	6½	Mallory	7
Arnold's	6½	Oriental	6½
Cocheco	6½	Pacific	6½
Dunnell's checks	6½	Richmond's	6½
Garner's	5½	Simpson's solid blk	6½
Gloucester	6½	Sprague's	—
Hartel	6½	Southbridge	6½
Hamilton	6½	Washington	—
Lancaster	5½	Windsor, fancy	6½

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA	18	Methuen, AA	15
" " 4-4	21	" ASA	18
" A	16½	Palmer	8
" B	15½	Pearl River	17
" C	14½	Pemberton, AA	15
" D	13½	" B	13
" E	13	" E	11
" F	12½	Swift River	9½
Cordis, AAA	17	Thorndike, A	10
" ACE	18	" B	10
" No. 1	18	Willow Brk., No. 1	17
Hamilton, BT	13½	York	16½
" D	11½	"	13½
Lewiston, A	18½		

STRIPES

American	9½@10	Lewiston AA	—@11½
Amoskeag	11 @11½	Otis BB	9½@10
" " fancy	—@12½	Thorndike A	11½@12
Columbian	—@ 9½	" " B	11 @11½
Hamilton	—@12½	Uncasville A	— @ 9

CORSET JEANS.

Armory	8	Kearsarge sateen	8½
Androscoggin sat	8½	Lawrence	8½
Canoe River	6½	Naumkeag sateen	8½
Clarendon	6½	Pepperell blee	8½
Indian Orch. Imp.	7½	Rockport	7½
Lesonia	8		

DENIMS

Amoskeag	17	Otis, BB	14
Boston	9	Pearl River	16
Col'mb'n b'y bro	17	York	16½
" XXX brn	15½	Warren AXA	15
Otis CC	13	" BB	14

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	10½	Manchester	10
Bates	10½	Mohawk	10½
Glasgow	10	Renfrew	12½
Gloucester	10½	White M'f'g Co. stpl	10½
Lancaster	10½	" " Fancy	10½

A CARD.

We beg to announce to the Ladies of this and neighboring Cities that we are offering our stock of Elegant Trimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, Misses, and Children; also Boys' Hats, all entirely new goods, which have been delayed on the voyage of importation, at an enormous sacrifice; also an endless variety of Millinery Goods, new shapes in Beaver, Felt, and Plush Hats, Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Paris Flowers for Evening Toilets, etc., etc.

Very Respectfully,

J. ROTHSCHILD,

New York, 56 and 58 W. 14th St.;

Brooklyn, 269 and 271 Fulton St.

FASHION DRAPERY

Is the cheapest and most elegant fabric for curtain draperies.

FOR SALE BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
LORD & TAYLOR.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
J. & C. JOHNSTON.
B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS.

Price 90 cts. a Yard.

62 inches wide; Satin finish both sides; very heavy; soft as down; all mode shades; superb to embroider for table or piano covers.

and by all First-class Dealers throughout the nation.

Decided Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co

are selling the residue of their

WINTER STOCK

IN

Every Department,

AT

Very Low Prices.

Brocaded Silks, Satins, and Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloths.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN

Gentlemen's Suitings.

Carpets, Curtains, and Upholstery, Blankets, Flannels, etc.

Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Streets.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th ST., SIXTH AVE., AND 13th ST.,

NEW YORK.

Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

WE SHALL INAUGURATE THE NEW YEAR BY A SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND DESIGN, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP CANNOT BE EXCELLED. OUR PRICES WE GUARANTEE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING 10,000 PIECES

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

FROM MEDIUM TO FINE GRADES, AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.

RARE BARGAINS IN

LINEN GOODS

OF ALL KINDS. DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CRASHES, ETC. FULL LINES OF BLANKETS, QUILTS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS.

THE BARGAIN OF THE SEASON IS OUR LADIES'

SILK SUITS,

IN BLACK AND SOLID COLORS, AT

$16.84.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN WORK-ROOMS AND WELL MADE IN EVERY RESPECT. THEY CANNOT BE EQUALED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

OUR

BLACK SILKS

AT 90 CENTS, $1.25, AND $1.49 HAVE NO EQUAL. THEY ARE WARRANTED PURE SILK.

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS BY MAIL.

R. H. MACY & CO.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
OAK HALL
PHILADELPHIA

If you want to buy Clothing for Men or Boys either ready-made or made to order, do not fail to send for our Catalogue

The LARGEST RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE in AMERICA

Weekly Market Review.

(For the week ending, Friday, January 20th, 1882.)

GROCERS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

COFFEE.

Rio, Good, Ordinary, to Choice	9 @13
Santos, Choice to Best	8 @13
Java	14½@20
Mocha	27 @28
Maracaibo	9½@13½
Laguayra	10 @14

TEA.

Hyson	20 @40
Young Hyson	15 @70
Japan	15 @37
Gunpowder	27 @80
Oolong	15 @60

SUGAR.

RAW.—Fair to prime	7½@ 8¼
HARD.—Cut Loaf	10 @10¾
Crushed	10¼@10¾
Powdered	9¾@ 9¾
GRANULATED	9¾@ 9¾
WHITE.—Standard A	8⅞@ 8¾
Extra C	7¾@ 8
YELLOW.—Coffee C	7¼@ 7½
Brown	6½@ 7

MOLASSES.

Cuba	27 @31
" Refined	33 @38
" Grocery	33 @39
Porto Rico	35 @52
New Orleans	65 @72

FISH.

George's Cod (new) per qtl	$5 50 @ $5 75
Grand Bank Cod	4 50 @ 4 75
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass	20 00 @ 23 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass	10 00 @ 11 00
Mackerel, No. 3, Mass	7 50 @ 8 00
Herring, per box	20 00 @ 21 00

SALT.

Turk's Islands, per bush	— @ 35
Mediterranean	— @ 30
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	— — @ $2 50
Liverpool, Fine, Higgins's	— — @ 2 50
Liverpool, Fine, Phœnix	— — @ 2 50
Liverpool, Fine, Washington's	— — @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, other brands	— — @ 1 40

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR, MEAL, Etc

FLOUR:	
Sour Extras	$4 00 @ $5 15
No. 2	3 25 @ 3 70
Superfine Spring	3 85 @ 4 25
State Extra Brands	4 70 @ 5 05
Western Spring Wheat Ex	4 75 @ 5 05
Minnesota Clear	5 00 @ 6 80
Minnesota Straight	6 80 @ 7 30
Spring Wheat Patents	6 25 @ 8 00
Winter Wheat Seconds	5 10 @ 5 40
Ex. Amber, Ind. O., Mich.	5 95 @ 6 20
Ohio Round Hoop Extra	6 10 @ 6 30
White Wheat Ex., O., Ind.	6 00 @ 6 30
Double Extras Ohio, Ind.	6 35 @ 6 70
St. Louis Fancy Family	5 90 @ 6 15
St. Louis Double Extras	6 30 @ 6 45
St. Louis Triple Extras	6 80 @ 7 20
Genessee Extra Brands	6 00 @ 6 25
Winter Wheat, Patents	6 60 @ 8 25
White Wheat, Michigan	6 00 @ 6 40
SOUTHERN FLOUR:	
No. 2	— — @ — —
Balt., Alex., Georgetown	5 25 @ 5 75
Richmond Family	6 70 @ 7 00
RYE FLOUR:	
State	4 40 @ 4 90
Pennsylvania	4 40 @ 4 85
CORN MEAL:	
Western	3 25 @ 3 60
Brandywine	3 80 @ 3 85
Prize Medal	3 00 @ 3 65

GRAIN.

WHEAT	
White	$1 41 @ $1 41½
" No. 2	1 37 @ — —
Red Winter	1 47 @ 1 48
CORN:	
Mixed	— 67½@ — 70
Yellow	— 74 @ — —
White, No. 3	— 75 @ — 76
OATS:	
White	— 49 @ — 51
Chicago	— 48 @ — 50
New York	— 49 @ — 53
RYE.	
State	— 95 @ — 96
Pennsylvania	— 92 @ — 93
BEANS:	
Mediums	3 00 @ 3 25
Marrows	3 50 @ 3 75
Pea	2 90 @ 3 30
PEAS:	
Green, 1881, ℔ bbl	1 20 @ 1 85
Southern Black Eye, ℔ 2-bush. bag	3 40 @ 3 50

PROVISIONS.

PORK:	
Mess, New	$17 00 @$17 75
Extra Prime	19 00 @ 19 50
Prime Mess	17 50 @ 18 00
Family	17 00 @ 18 00
BACON:	
Short Clear	9 25 @ 9 75
Long Clear	9 00 @ 9 25
Short Rib	9 50 @ 9 70
CUT MEATS:	
Smoked Hams	— 11½@ — 12¾
Smoked Shoulders	— 8¼@ — —
Smoked Strips	— 12¼@ — —

MILL FEED.

40 lbs	$20 00 @$21 00
60 lbs	30 00 @ 31 00
80 lbs	22 00 @ 25 00
100 lbs	22 00 @ 24 50
Sharps	25 00 @ 26 00
Rye Feed	21 00 @ 22 00
Oil Meal	22 00 @ 23 00
Linseed Meal	26 00 @ 31 00
Barley Meal	26 00 @ 27 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Shipping, per 100 lbs	— 65 @ — 70
Timothy, prime, per 100 lbs	— 90 @ — 95
Clover, mixed, " "	— 65 @ — 75
Oat Straw, " "	— 45 @ — 50
Long Rye Straw, " "	— 75 @ — 80
Short Rye Straw, " "	— 55 @ — 60

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW BUTTER.

State Creamery, fair to choice	— @40
State Dairy, pails and tubs	34 @35
State Dairy, tubs, inferior	28 @30
Western Dairy, choice to fancy	30 @32
Western, Factory, fair to choice	16 @28

CHEESE.

State, Factory, fine	— @13½
Good to prime	10 @12¾
Fair to good	9½@11
Ohio factory, flat fine	12 @13
Flat, good to prime	8 @ 12
Skimmed creamery	6 @ 8½
Full-skimmed factory	3 @ 4

EGGS.

Long Island New Jersey, and near-by	26 @27
State and Pennsylvania	25 @26
Western and Canadian	23 @26

LARD.

Western, per 100 lbs	$11 35 @$11 40
City	— — @ 11 22½
Refined	— — @ 11 55

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, dry picked	— 14 @— 15
Spring Chickens, Philadelphia	— 14 @— 15
Fowls, Jersey	— 10 @— 11
" State and Western	— 7 @— 9
Ducks	— 11 @— 15

VEGETABLES.

Cucumbers, L. I., per 100	$1 25 @$1 50
Onions, per bbl	2 00 @ 3 50
Celery, per doz	1 00 @ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes per bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
Beets, L. I., per 100 bunches	2 25 @ 2 50
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	10 00 @18 00
Cauliflower, Jersey and L. I., bbl	3 00 @ 7 00
Egg Plant, per bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Turnips, White, per bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Turnips, Russia, per bbl	1 00 @ 2 00
Potatoes, new, L. I., per bbl	3 00 @ 3 25
Potatoes, new, Jersey, per bbl	2 25 @ 2 50

DOMESTIC GREEN FRUIT.

Grapes, Catawba, per lb	6 @ 10
Grapes, State Delawares, per lb	— @ —
Plums, Norfolk damson, per bbl	$6 00 @$6 50
Plums, Green Gage, per bbl	9 00 @10 00
Apples, Greenings, double head, per bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
Apples, North Spy single head, per bbl	3 25 @ 3 75
Apples, Fall Pippin, per bbl	2 00 @ 3 00
Apples, Baldwins, per bbl	4 75 @ 5 00
Pears, cooking, per bbl	2 00 @ 3 00
Pears, Seckels, per bbl	4 00 @ 6 00

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUIT.

Apples, Sliced, State	— 5½@— 6¼
Peaches, Pealed	— 20 @— 21
Peaches, Unpeeled	— 5 @— 5½
Blackberries	— 13 @— 13½

CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF SIDES:	
City Dressed	— 8 @— 10½
Western Dressed	— 5 @— 8
LIVE SHEEP:	
Wethers	— 4 @— 6
LIVE LAMBS:	
Fair to prime	— 5½@— 7
LIVE CALVES	
Jersey prime	— 7½@— 9½
Buttermilk	— 4 @— 5
HOGS, DRESSED:	
State, per 100 lbs	$6 65 @$7 00
City, " " "	7 87 @ 8 12
Live, State, Western, 100 lbs	5 75 @ 6 75

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

	Per Ton.
Soluble Pacific Guano	— @45 00
Listers' Stand. Superphosphate	37 00 @40 00
" Ammoniated Dis'd Bone	32 00 @35 00
" U. S. Phosphate	29 00 @30 50
" Ground Bone	31 00 @33 50
" Crescent Bone	29 00 @31 00
" Potato Fertilizer	45 00 @48 00
" Tobacco Fertilizer	47 00 @50 00
" Buckwheat Fertilizer	32 00 @35 00
Specialties compounded to order:	
Homestead Superphosphate (Michigan Carbon Works)	40 00
Homestead Tobacco Grower (Michigan Carbon Works)	60 00
Banner Raw Bone Flour (Michigan Carbon Works)	45 00
Matfield Fertilizers (in lots less than car-load	45 00
Matfield Fertilizers (car-load lots)	40 00
Baugh's Raw Bone Superphosphate, per 2,000 lbs	35 00
Baugh's Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate, per 2,000 lbs	25 00
Baugh's Warranted Pure Bone Meal, per 2,000 lbs	35 00
Baugh's Export Bone, per 2,000 lbs	31 00 @33 00
Allen's Phosphate	35 00 @38 00
Soluble Marine Guano	45 00 @48 00
Guano, Peruv'n, rectified, 9.70 p. c.	68 00 @70 00
" " " 3.40 "	50 00 @52 00
Guano, Standard or Guanape (2,240 lbs.)	52 00 @54 00
Bone, ground fine, average	31 00 @33 00
" dissolved, high grade	30 00 @— —
German Potash Salts, Kainit	7 85 @ 8 00
Plaster, per ton (2,000 lbs.)	8 00 @ 9 00
Muriate of Potash (80 p. c.), per 100 lbs	— — @ 1 85
Sulphate of Ammonia, per 100 lbs	— — @ 3 00
Dried Blood, per unit	— — @ 3 62½

ASHES.—We quote —@5¼ cents for Pot and —@6¾ for Pearl.

First-Class Printers' Materials.

Types, "Strong Slat" Cases, Cabinets, Chases, Printing Presses, etc. Blocks for Engravers. Pattern Letters for Machinists.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,

119 Fulton and 18 and 15 Dutch Street, New York.

Insurance.

PROGRESS OF FIRE INSURANCE LAW.

THE court reports received during the past six months contain a number of decisions upon insurance questions, such as arise out of novel developments of business management in this country, and are, therefore, likely to be of special interest during the year now commencing. The pressure of business often leads owners of property to rely temporarily on a verbal understanding with an insurance agent that the property shall be deemed insured from date of the conversation; but, if it should chance to be burned before a policy has been issued, a dispute naturally arises. Such a case required an Illinois court to state the requisites, according to modern law, of an oral contract of insurance. They are said to be these: the minds of the parties must have met on all the essentials of the contract—namely, the parties, the property to be insured, the amount, the perils to be insured against, the duration of the insurance, the premium, so that nothing remains to be done but to fill up and deliver the policy and make payment of the premium. Unless the informal agreement meets this requirement, the company is not holden.* In a Missouri case the charter of the company and its usual form of policy required that all policies issued should be subscribed by the president; but the court held that this did not render void an oral contract of insurance, for companies have general power to make oral contracts, as well as written ones, while the requirement that policies shall be attested in a particular way applies only to formal written agreements.†

The increasing disposition of Americans to remove from place to place lends interest to a Rhode Island decision, where the policy was issued upon specified articles of furniture, "all contained in house No. —— Street, Providence." After taking out the policy, the insured, a lady, without notifying the company, removed, carrying the furniture to another house, where it was burned. The court held that she could recover on the policy, notwithstanding. A policy is to be construed as a person of ordinary intelligence might understand it. If the managing officers of a company desire that a woman insuring household furniture shall agree not to change her residence without their leave during the term, let them write this plainly in the policy. The language here used operates only to describe the things. The meaning is that the company insures the particular articles which at the date were in the house named.‡

Three other curious questions of description are noticed. In one case the insurance was on "electrotypes, steel-plates, and cuts." The insured (Mr. H. O. Houghton) claimed that certain valuable engraved dies which were destroyed in the fire were included; and the court said that, if the phrase used in the policy had a technical meaning among printers and publishers, by which it would include dies, to construe it in that way would be proper.|| In another, which was a New York case, the policy was on a "hop-house while drying hops, from August 15th to October 15th," and the fire occurred before October 15th, but after hop-drying had ceased. The insured claimed that he was insured through the hop-drying season, running to October 15th; but the court said he could hold the company only so long as he was actually engaged in drying hops.§

In the third, an applicant for a policy informed the general agent that the property was leasehold; but the agent failed to describe it as such in filling up the policy, and the court held that the company could not take advantage of his error.¶

Introduction of modern machines employing fire or steam for temporary use to insured buildings have given rise to two decisions. In one the insurance was upon a barn, and the farmer brought to the barnyard a steam threshing-machine, which exploded, and the barn was burned.* In the other the insurance was upon a cotton-seed-oil factory, and the manufacturers introduced cotton-gins using fire heat.† In the threshing-machine case the farmer was allowed to recover. The cotton-gin case awaits final decision.

The increasing disposition to legislate against the sale of intoxicating liquors lends interest to decisions on insurance upon such articles. It is well known that the courts have pronounced policies upon the stock of an avowed liquor dealer to be void where his business is forbidden by law on the ground of public policy. They will not allow the risks of a business which the state is endeavoring to exterminate to be diminished by insurance. In Vermont a druggist insured his entire stock of drugs. They were such as were appropriate for an ordinary drug-store and included various alcoholic fluids. After the fire the company secured proof that he had been wont to sell drinks in a private way, and on this ground contested his claim. But the court held that it would be carrying the rule too far to apply it to a case where the establishment and business were apparently lawful, and there was no design by either party, in making the contract of insurance, to protect an illegal traffic. If the chief purpose of the business was that of a lawful drug-store, and the supplying of forbidden beverages was collateral and occasional, the loss ought to be paid.‡

A noteworthy "vacant and unoccupied" case comes from Michigan. The insured building was a dwelling habitually occupied by the owner as his residence. He received a telegraphic dispatch from Indiana announcing that his daughter was dangerously ill; and he, with his wife, went to visit her for a few days. They closed the house for their absence; but arranged with a son, who lived near by, to visit it daily, both to keep watch over it and to feed the live stock. During their trip the house was burned. The court said that the condition against leaving a dwelling vacant and unoccupied must be construed as it would be usually understood by ordinary persons, and they would not consider a house vacant or unoccupied when it has an inhabitant who intends to remain in it as his residence and has left it for a temporary purpose only. Families leaving their houses on excursions are not usually considered as ceasing to occupy them.‖

* Farmers' Mut. F. Ins. Co. v. Meyer, 10 Ins. L. J., 514.

† Texas Banking, etc. Co. v. Hutchins, 59 Tex., 61.

‡ Carrigan v. Lycoming F. Ins. Co., 10 Ins. L. J., 606.

‖ Stupetski v. Trans-Atlantic F. Ins. Co., 43 Mich., 379.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

UPON the resignation of the former president of the Mutual Benefit, in November last, Mr. Theodore Macknet was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Macknet had been connected with the management of the Company for many years, in the capacity of director and treasurer, and the valuable services rendered by him were the best possible evidence of his fitness for the great trust which was imposed upon him. The efficient manner in which Mr. Macknet discharged the duties of president vindicated the action of the directors and proved him to be an honest, fearless man, who could not be swerved from the path of duty. His administration, brief as it was, raised him still higher in the esteem and confidence of all who came in contact with him.

The fact that Mr. Macknet, in accepting the presidency of the Company, did not relinquish the position of treasurer nor that of president of the National State Bank of Newark, gave rise to the idea that he accepted the presidency as a temporary measure, with a view to facilitate arrangements for a permanent successor. It was, therefore, not a matter of surprise to learn that, shortly before the annual meeting for the election of officers, Mr. Macknet had communicated to the directors that he had prevailed upon the Hon. Amzi Dodd to retire from his positions of vice-chancellor and judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, and to accept the presidency of the Company. On the 16th inst. Mr. Dodd was unanimously

* People's Ins. Co. v. Paddon, 8 Bradw. (Ill.), 447.

† Bailey v. St. Joseph F., etc. Ins. Co., 13 Cent. L. J., 203, 13 Reporter, 368.

‡ Lyons v. Providence, etc. Ins. Co., 10 Ins. L. J., 733.

‖ Houghton v. Watertown F. Ins. Co., 10 Ins. L. J., 547.

§ Langworthy v. Oswego, etc. Ins. Co., 10 Ins. L. J., 548.

¶ Ben Franklin Ins Co. v. Gillette, 60 Md., 218.

chosen to fill this position, and Mr. Macknet resumed his active duties as treasurer. With two such men in charge of the Company's interests, it is safe to predict for the Mutual Benefit a continuance of the prosperity which has to such a marked extent attended its course for the past thirty-seven years.

Mr. Dodd has been for nearly twenty years the mathematician of the Company and seems to have every attribute which could be desired in so responsible a position. No man in the United States, it is believed, ranks higher as an expert in all that relates to either the theory or practice of life insurance, and it is not too much to say that, as a judge, lawyer, and citizen, it would be impossible to find any one who more thoroughly enjoys the respect, confidence, and esteem of the community in which he lives.

The forty-five thousand policyholders of this great Company may well congratulate themselves that their interests are confided to the hands of men so pre-eminently qualified to administer them, and we venture to assert that under the new management the old Mutual Benefit will pursue the even tenor of its way, always advancing toward the highest ideal of perfection and always characterized by a just but liberal policy toward every member.

THE "Columbia," "Lenox," "Lamar," and the "Republic" fire insurance companies of this city, which have lately retired from business, will very soon have their number increased, it is believed. The present low rates of premium and large fire losses has discouraged the stockholders of many of these corporations, and many more companies, it is predicted, will decide to stop business and save themselves from further loss.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Ten years ago a life insurance company or any other corporation which could show five millions of dollars in sound assets was truthfully called a very big concern. There are a score or two of such institutions now successfully doing business in this city, and among them is the Home Life Insurance Company, one of the very best of its class, here or elsewhere. Indeed, the Home, by its own showing of figures, in another column, is much stronger in its actual surplus, in proportion to its liabilities, than some of the very largest and most popular corporations of its class. The following figures prove this: its total liabilities are $3,771,675.30 and its surplus is $1.271,961.55, equal to about 34 per cent. That strong showing should satisfy officers and managers, and also its most timid policyholder.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE thirty-fourth annual statement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. (and a most excellent one it is), is published elsewhere, showing receipts for premiums the past year of $1,201,816.44, for interest and rents $412.380.79, making a total of $1,614,197.23. The disbursements for death losses, endowments, dividends, taxes, etc. during the same period were $1,243,866.95, leaving net assets on the 1st of January, 1882, of $7,871,138.01 and a surplus (Pennsylvania standard) of $1,726,955.72. The Company has added to its assets during the year nearly one million of dollars. A good showing.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THOSE of our readers who are interested in the Washington Life Insurance Company will find the twenty-second annual statement of that Company in another column.

INSURANCE.

The Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

INCORPORATED 1845. *PURELY MUTUAL*

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1881, as ascertained by Examining Commissioners of Massachusetts, Ohio, and New Jersey	$35,726,815 92
Liabilities, as stated by same	31,911,433 85
Surplus by Massachusetts Standard	3,815,382 08
Surplus by New York Standard	5,388,905 08

All policies non-forfeitable after second year; low expenses; large dividends declared and paid every year since organization; ample surplus; surrender values most liberal; losses promptly adjusted and paid.

OFFICERS:

THEO. MACKNET, President.

JAMES B. PEARSON, *Vice-Pres't.*

EDWARD L. DOBBINS, *Sec'y.*

Twenty-second Annual Statement

OF THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., President.

Net assets, Dec. 31st, 1880		$5,488,199 84
Receipts during the year for premiums	$1,117,381 03	
For interest, rents, etc.	320,036 30	1,437,417 33
		6,925,616 67
Disbursements:		
Claims by death	$309,850 06	
Matured and discounted endowments	115,465 54	
Surrendered policies, cash dividends, and return premiums	447,879 95	
Annuities	1,968 29	
Total paid policyholders	$875,103 84	
Taxes	11,855 12	
Commuted Commissions	11,496 73	
Profit and loss	10,592 21	
Dividends to stockholders	8,668 75	
Expenses, Rent, Commission, Salaries, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, etc.	181,107 83	
		1,098,904 48
Net Assets, Dec. 31st, 1881		$5,826,712 19
ASSETS.		
U. S. and N. Y. city stocks	$1,516,596 30	
Bonds and mortgages	3,476,873 02	
Real estate	502,195 15	
Cash on hand in banks and Trust Co.	258,229 93	
Loans on collaterals	42,471 88	
Agents' balances	38,345 93	
		$5,826,712 19
Add excess of market value of stocks over cost		231,303 70
Interest, accrued, and due and unpaid		36,225 69
Deferred and unpaid premiums, less 20 per cent		135,991 70
GROSS ASSETS, December 31st, 1881		$6,230,233 28
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve by N. Y. Standard Company's valuation	$5,190,188 01	
Unsettled claims	121,751 04	
Premiums paid in advance	3,474 95	
Unpaid dividends to stockholders	175 00	
Unpaid expenses	3,307 27	
Surplus as regards policyholders	911,337 00	
		$6,230,233 28
Policies issued in 1881	2,076	
Amount of insurance	$4,651,460	
Total number of policies in force	11,980	
Total amount insured	$25,065,782	

W. HAXTUN, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.

CYRUS MUNN, Ass't Secretary.

E. S. FRENCH, Sup't of Agencies.

I. C. PIERSON, Actuary.

B. W. McCREADY, M.D., Medical Examiner.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 57 and 59 William Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th, 1882.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1881:

Premiums on risks outstanding December 31st, 1880		$96,764 75
Premiums received during the year 1881		319,342 28
Total Premiums		$416,107 03
Premiums marked off as earned during the year 1881		$208,361 15
Losses and expenses paid during the same period	$195,688 69	
Return premiums and commissions	38,410 09	
The Assets of the Company on December 31st, 1881, were as follows:		
United States securites	$441,092 50	
Bank stocks	117,718 70	
City and other stocks and bonds and cash in banks	172,447 91	
		$731,254 11
Premium notes and cash premiums		82,919 85
Salvage, reinsurance, and other claims		13,382 55
Total assets		$827,556 51

Six Per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1882.

Thirty Per Cent. Dividend is declared on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 31st December, 1881, for which Certificates may be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The Balance of the outstanding Certificates of Profits of the Issue of 1878 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be presented at the time of payment and canceled.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES TAYLOR,	HENRY K. BULL,
DANIEL DRAKE SMITH,	DANIEL V. ARGUIMBAU,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	HENRY M. TABER,
JOHN C. JACKSON,	DAVID G. CARTWRIGHT,
WILLIAM R. KIRKLAND,	JAMES McLEAN,
WILLIAM H. BRODIE,	HENRY S. HENRY,
ALEXANDER NONES,	ERNEST A. BROOKS,
SAMUEL McLEAN,	W. IRVING COMES,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,	EMANUEL LEHMAN,
ROBERT TANNAHILL,	DARWIN R. JAMES,
GEORGE H. TUTTLE,	DWIGHT STONE,
JOHN R. WOODWARD,	GEO. D. PITZIPIO,
SAMUEL SCHIFFER,	JAMES F. WHITNEY,
EDWARD L. HEDDEN,	FRANCIS SPIES,
ARCH. B. GWATHMEY,	C. A. ZOEBISCH,
FURMAN L. KNEELAND.	

W. IRVING COMES, Pres.

WAINWRIGHT HARDIE, Vice-Pres.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

This Company issues Certificates of Insurance under which losses are payable in LONDON at the counting-house of BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

☞ **No Fire Risks disconnected from Marine Risks will be taken after this date.**

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OF THE

HOME

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

254 Broadway, New York;

179 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

JANUARY 1st, 1882.

Assets, January 1st, 1881		$4,931,044 66
Less reduction of same during the year		4,729 76
		$4,926,314 90
Premiums received in 1881	$454,727 98	
Interest and rents received in 1881	259,803 75	714,531 73
		$5,640,846 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$188,739 00	
Annuities paid	1,101 35	
Matured Endowments paid	116,725 73	
Dividends to Policyholders	96,047 94	
Paid for surrendered Policies	44,043 01	
Total paid Policyholders	**$446,657 03**	
Commissions	$45,758 27	
Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, Postage, and Stationery	41,518 20	
Medical fees, Interest on Capital and Taxes	23,918 80	
Rent and all office expenses	39,357 48	
	$150,532 75	
		$597,209 78
		$5,043,636 85
ASSETS.		
Real Estate	$258,080 05	
Bonds and Mortgages	771,525 00	
United States Bonds, par	828,500 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds	482,000 00	
Kings County Bonds	151,000 00	
New York City Bonds	54,000 00	
Temporary loans, secured	1,415,400 00	
Cash on hand and in bank	58,220 44	
Loans to policyholders (the reserve of which is over $1,500,000)	755,819 95	
Uncollected and deferred Premiums in course of transmission, less cost of collection	66,910 59	
Accrued interest and rents	21,617 18	
Agents' Balances	6,314 43	
Market value of bonds over par	179,240 00	
		$5,043,636 85
Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock and Reinsurance Reserve, by Legal Standard, State of N. Y.		**$3,771,675 30**
Surplus		**$1,271,961 55**
Total Amount of Losses by death paid since organization		$3,312,200 00
Total Amount of Interest received since organization		3,548,454 82
Total Amount Dividends paid to policyholders since organization		2,414,311 45
Ratio of Interest received to Death Losses paid in 1881		1.377
Ratio of Total Interest received to Total Death Losses paid since organization		1.071

GEO. C. RIPLEY, Pres. CHAS. A. TOWNSEND, V.-Pres.
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, Treas. JNO. P. HOLBROOK, Sec.
WM. G. LOW, Counsel.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report

OF THE

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Net assets, January 1st, 1881		$6,044,394 75
RECEIPTS.		
From premiums	$1,201,816 44	
From interest and rents	412,380 79 —	1,614,197 23
Total		$8,558,521 98
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses and endowments	$580,847 85	
Dividends to policyholders	277,377 16	
Surrendered policies	84,306 65	
Reinsurance, taxes, and licenses	52,506 19	
Commissions, salaries, medical fees, legal expenses, rents, and agency expenses, etc.	230,196 90	
Advertising, printing, fire insurance, etc.	18,633 25 —	1,243,866 95
Net assets, Jan. 1st, 1882		$7,314,655 03
ASSETS.		
U. S. bonds, Philadelphia and city loans, R. R. bonds, bank and other stocks, worth $3,458,848		$3,074,413 31
Mortgages, first liens on properties (worth $5,891,000)		2,203,401 75
Premium notes, secured by policies		653,028 36
Loans on mortgage collateral, etc.		425,191 40
Home office and real estate, bought to secure loans		763,235 59
Cash on hand and in Trust Companies		194,784 69
Net ledger assets as above		$7,314,655 03
Net deferred and unreported premiums	$111,840 61	
Interest due and accrued, etc.	65,207 68	
Market value of stocks, etc. over cost	379,434 69	556,482 98
Gross assets, Jan. 1st, 1882		$7,871,138 01
LIABILITIES.		
Losses reported but not due	$156,380 90	
Reserve, at 4 per cent., to reinsure risks	6,333,963 00	
Life-rate endowment accumulations, etc.	97,276 70	
Surplus, 4-per-cent. basis	1,283,578 31	7,871,138 01
Surplus by Pennsylvania standard (estimated)		$1,726,955 72
Number of policies in force		13,508
Amount of insurance in force		$34,637,444 00
Number of policies issued in 1881		2,437
Amount insured in 1881		6,017,976 00

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
EDWARD M. NEEDLES, Vice-President.
H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-President.
J. J. BARKER, Actuary.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
E. A. JONES, General Agent,
160 Fulton Street, N. Y.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Insures Lives on the most desirable plans.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

$5,000 ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

$25 Weekly Indemnity at an Annual Cost of $10.

THE UNITED STATES

MUTUAL

Accident Association.

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Provides against Accidents which cause death or wholly disabling injury.

Office, 409 Broadway, New York.

P.-O. Box 851.

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CHAS. B. PEET, President. JAS. R. PITCHER, Sec.
WM. BRINCKERHOFF, V. Pres't. E. E. PERRY, Treas.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAS. B. PEET, of Rogers, Peet & Co.
WM. BRINCKERHOFF, of Wm. Brinckerhoff & Co.
E. E. PERRY, Treasurer.
WILLIAM E. TEFFT, of Tefft, Weller & Co.
FERDINAND P. EARLE, of Earle's Hotel.
DECATUR M. SAWYER, of Gowing, Grew & Co.
WM. BRO. SMITH, 229 Broadway, New York.
E. S. PARKER, of Morahan Ceramic Co.
WM. GIBSON, with Morrison, Herriman & Co.
LEOPOLD WORMSER, of Harlem and Westchester Clothing Co.
JAMES S. LEEDS, 5 and 7 Dey Street, New York.
GEORGE C. CLARKE, of Tefft, Weller & Co.

Recommended to the public by over 10,000 of the best business men, who are policyholders and who have seen its practical working during the past four years.

The advantages offered by this Association over those of stock companies are equal security and an annual saving to members of two-thirds the usual cost.

Recent losses paid aggregate $60,000.

All valid claims paid at sight on receipt of conclusive proof.

An average of $300 per day paid for weekly indemnity for totally disabling injuries.

CONTINENTAL

(Fire) Insurance Co.

OFFICES, Continental Buildings: New York, 100 Broadway. Brooklyn, cor. Court and Montague Sts. and No. 106 Broadway, E. D.

Reserve for reinsurance		**$1,374,119 58**
Reserve ample for all other claims		**231,084 43**
Capital		**1,000,000 00**
NET SURPLUS.		
Special Reserve Fund	$550,000 00	
Guaranty Surplus Fund	550,000 00	
Unallotted Surplus	301,861 28	**1,401,861 28**
Total Cash Assets, July 1st, 1881		**$4,007,065 29**

DIRECTORS:

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
F. C. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	SAMUEL A. SAWYER,
GEORGE BLISS,	HENRY B. HYDE,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	JNO. L. RIKER,
WM. H. SWAN,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
AURELIUS B. HULL,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
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THEODORE I. HUSTED,	JOHN H. REED,
WM. H. CASWELL,	JOHN H. EARLE,
D. H. ARNOLD,	HENRY EYRE,
WM. M. RICHARDS,	CHARLES H. BOOTH,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	WM. H. HURLBUT,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,	EDWARD MARTIN,
ALEX. E. ORR,	BRADISH JOHNSON,
WM. L. ANDREWS,	S. M. BUCKINGHAM,
E. W. CORLIES,	J. D. VERMILYE,
GEO. W. LANE,	JACOB WENDELL,
JAMES FRASER,	JNO. F. SLATER,
HIRAM BARNEY,	LAWRENCE TURNURE.

B. C. TOWNSEND, *Sec. Agency Dep't.*
CYRUS PECK, *Secretary.*
CHAS. H. DUTCHER, *Sec. Brooklyn Dep't.*
A. M. KIRBY, *Sec. Local Dep't.*
JOHN K. OAKLEY, *General Adjuster.*

NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BOSTON.

Assets	**$15,941,879 40**
Liabilities	**13,352,918 88**
Total Surplus	**$2,588,960 52**

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE

Insurance Company of New York.

Gives the advantage of the recent New York Non-forfeiture Law in its policies.

ESTABLISHED in 1850.
SAFE. $1,787,672 Surplus by N. Y. Ins. Dep't Report.
RELIABLE. Over $10,000,000 safely invested.

State Agents wanted in some of the best states. Local Agents wanted in every City and large Town. Apply direct to this Company.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Pres't. H. STOKES, Pres't.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary. J. L. HALSEY, Sec'y

THE CONTINENTAL

LIFE
Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD
CONN.
ASSETS,
$3,423,783.16
SURPLUS,
$379,602.61.
JAS. S. PARSONS, President.
A. S. WINCHESTER, Vice-President.
R. E. BEECHER, Secretary.

The Twenty-first Annual Statement

OF THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1880.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JAN. 1ST, 1880	$35,980,997 03

INCOME.

Premiums	$36,823,949 06
Interest and Rents	1,773,705 61
Net profit on Investments	129,047 76
	$44,716,697 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death and Matured Endowments	$2,507,564 84
Dividends, Surrender Values, and Annuities	2,106,410 04
Discounted Endowment and Matured Tontine Policies	178,963 09
Total Paid Policyholders	**$4,792,937 97**
Dividend on Capital	7,000 00
Agencies and Commissions	821,497 00
General Expenses	590,632 98
State, County, and City Taxes	86,845 70
NET CASH ASSETS, DEC. 31ST, 1880	$38,409,844 08

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$9,052,475 50
United States Stocks	2,515,591 00
State Stocks, City Stocks, and Stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York	8,967,432 47
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks	7,064,505 00
Real Estate in New York and Boston and purchased under foreclosure	6,368,569 62
Cash on hand, in banks and other depositories, on interest and in transit (since received)	2,183,607 23
Due from Agents on account of Premiums	230,421 33
	$38,409,544 08
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	1,521,051 29
Interest and Rents due and accrued	322,806 06
Premiums due and in process of collection (less premiums paid in advance, $62,091)	163,589 00
Deferred Premiums	650,559 36
Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1880	**$41,108,602 39**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including legal reserve for reinsurance of all existing policies	31,880,308 11
Total Undivided Surplus	**$9,228,294 21**
Of which belongs (as computed) to Policies in general class	4,945,004 21
Of which belongs (as computed) to Policies in Tontine class	4,283,290 00
Risks Assumed in 1880	**$35,170,805 00**
Risks Outstanding	**177,397,703 00**

From the undivided surplus reversionary dividends will be declared, available on settlement of next annual premium, to ordinary participating policies.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American Experience Table, the legal standard of the State of New York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, } ACTUARIES.
J. G. VAN CISE, }

We, the undersigned, have, in person, carefully examined the accounts and counted and examined in detail the assets of the Society, and certify that the foregoing statement thereof is correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,
JAMES M. HALSTED, HENRY S. TERBELL,
THOMAS A. CUMMINS, JOHN SLOANE,
Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed October 27th 1880, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Henry B. Hyde,	John A. Stewart,
George D. Morgan,	John D. Jones,
George T. Adee,	Rob't Lenox Kennedy,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Chauncey M. Depew,
Henry F. Spaulding,	Benjamin Williamson,
William H. Fogg,	Henry E. Alexander,
William A. Wheelock,	William Walker,
Parker Handy,	Henry Day,
William G. Lambert,	E. Boudinot Colt,
Henry G. Marquand,	Thomas A. Biddle,
James W. Alexander,	George W. Carleton,
Henry S. Terbell,	George G. Kellogg,
Thomas S. Young,	José F. Navarro,
Thomas A. Cummins,	John J. McCook,
Robert Bliss,	W. Whitewright,
Daniel D. Lord,	Stephen H. Phillips,
James M. Halsted,	Samuel W. Torrey,
Horace Porter,	Charles G. Landon,
Edward W. Lambert,	Samuel Holmes,
B. F. Randolph,	Theodore Westcot,
Alanson Trask,	Alexander P. Irvin,
John Sloane,	T. De Witt Cuyler,
Ashbel Green,	Louis Fitzgerald,
Samuel Borrowe,	William M. Bliss,
Henry Y. Butler,	William Alexander,
George H. Stuart,	Samuel G. Goodrich.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, 2d Vice-President.
Medical Examiners:
E. W. LAMBERT, M. D., EDWARD CURTIS, M. D.
E. W. SCOTT, *Superintendent of Agencies.*

NOTICE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, having declared its policies over three years in force to be incontestable, announces that all such incontestable policies will be paid at maturity, without rebate of interest, immediately after the receipt at the Society's office in New York of satisfactory proofs of death, together with a valid and satisfactory discharge from the parties in interest, and without requiring any delay, even for sixty or ninety days, as has been the custom heretofore and is still usual with other companies.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25TH, 1881.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1880.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1880	$4,232,675 04
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1880	1,495,947 23
Total Marine Premiums	$5,728,622 27
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1880	$4,141,087 60
Losses paid during the same period	$2,071,288 96
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$975,113 95

The Company has the following Assets—viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$8,963,556 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,197,900 00
Real Estate and claims due the Company, estimated at	470,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,625,921 34
Cash in Bank	337,977 37
Amount	$12,606,356 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the first of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the first of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1880, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the third of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROB'T B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
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A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
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C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d *Vice-Pres't.*
A. A. RAVEN, 3d *Vice-Pres't.*

UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company,

Nos. 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadway cor. Warren Street.

INCORPORATED 1850.

CASH ASSETS,

$5,141,224.47.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued.

T. H. BROSNAN, *President.*
C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*
GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary.*

1851. THE 1881.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THIRTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE. PURELY MUTUAL.

Every policyholder a stockholder and entitled to participate in distributions of surplus.

The Mass. non-forfeiture applies to all policies and contains the most liberal features ever before offered. Examine its merits before insuring your life.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

E. W. BOND, *Pres.* JOHN A. HALL, *Sec*
JOHN B. PENDERGAST, *Sup't of Agencies.*

KNICKERBOCKER

Life Insurance Company,

No. 239 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Established 1853.

JOHN A. NICHOLS, Pres't.
GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Sec'y.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

181 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital paid in, in cash	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for all liabilities	[illegible]
NET SURPLUS	830,636 59
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1881	$2,400,682 28

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
HERMEN LANE, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

AGE—EXPERIENCE—

—CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

THE

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

ORGANIZED 1845.

PURELY MUTUAL.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY.

47,000 Policies in Force. $56,000,000 Paid to Policyholders.

Cash Assets, Over $43,000,000.

Surplus, Over $9,000,000. Yearly Income, Over $8,500,000.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been doing business for thirty-six years, and offers to those desiring Life Insurance a COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES which only long experience, a large and well-established business, and carefully perfected plans and methods can afford. Among these advantages are:

(1.) The Absolute Security of its Policies.
(2.) Insurance at Low Cost.
(3.) Liberal and Equitable Dealing.

Death-claims Paid, 1845—1880	$22,420,204
Dividends and Return Premiums Paid, 1845—1880	30,577,285
Endowments and Annuities Paid, 1845—1880	3,640,665
Total Paid Policyholders to Jan. 1st, 1881	$56,638,154
Amount held for Policyholders, Jan. 1st, 1881	43,183,934
Total Paid and Held	$99,822,088
Total Received from Policyholders	91,681,354

Notable and Significant Points

IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

New York Life Insurance Co.

Increase in Gross Assets in 1880	$4,186,982 15
Increase in Premium Income	643,794 41
Increase in Interest Income	284,238 84
Increase in Surplus at 4 per Cent	1,174,725 51
Increase in Surplus at 4½ per Cent	2,000,000 00
Increase in New Policies Issued	1,422
Increase in New Insurance Issued	5,131,806 00
Increase in Policies in Force	2,843
Increase in Insurance in Force	8,309,153 00
Interest Receipts, 1880	2,317,888 84
Paid Losses by Death, 1880	1,731,721 27

Having always been a purely Mutual Company, policyholders receive their insurance at actual current-cost, and its age, strength, prosperity, and economical management combine to reduce that cost to the minimum. The Company is conducted in the interests of policyholders alone. In the decision of questions involving their rights, the invariable rule is to consider not the technical legality of the claim alone, but also its real justice.

The non-forfeiture system of policies originated with this Company in 1860 and has since been adopted—though sometimes in questionable forms—by all other companies. **This feature saves millions of dollars every year to policyholders, and for this they are indebted primarily to the NEW YORK LIFE.** The system, as now perfected by the NEW YORK LIFE, secures safety to the Company (without which all interests are jeopardized) and justice to the insured.

The **"TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY"** of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY combines in one form the greatest number of advantages obtainable in a Life Insurance Policy.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,	WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	JOHN MAIRS,	S. S. FISHER,
WILLIAM BARTON,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,	R. SUYDAM GRANT,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	ALEXANDER STUDWELL,	CHARLES WRIGHT,
HENRY TUCK,	HENRY BOWERS,	EDWARD MARTIN,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	LOOMIS L. WHITE,	DAVID DOWS,
	WILLIAM H. BEERS.	

THEODORE H. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

CHAS. WRIGHT, M.D., } Medical Examiners.
HENRY TUCK, M.D., }

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

Agencies and Offices in the Principal Cities of the World.

Information as to Agencies or Insurance promptly given on application.

Old and Young.

GUATIMOZIN.

BY W. W. FINK.

Should you ever conclude to look
Through the annals of Guatimozin,
Be very sure that no treacherous hook
Be hid in the leaves of the Aztec book
You would poke your inquisitive nose in—
Supposin'
You could find one to poke your learned nose in.

Near Hidalgo, when footsore and weary,
(Ah! my guide was a knowing young fellow!)
I found, up a canyon romantic and dreary,
In an ancient pueblo, perched high like an aerie,
An Aztec poetic and mellow
And yellow,
With a voice like a violoncello.

At first he attempted to fly;
But my guide, with a gesture terrific,
Seized his arm, and, with flashing stiletto on high—
But I saw with expert antiquarian eye
What made me grow sweetly pacific,
Restific—
Three earthenware slabs hieroglyphic!

Then a struggle for calmness arose in
My heart, as I stooped to explore them;
But I found that true loyalty's ember still glows in
The Aztec's lone breast, for he cried: "Guatimozin!"
And swift from my fingers he tore them,
And bore them,
And weeping he threw himself o'er them.

How my heart beat with raptured pulsation,
For I saw in these tablets antique
A key to the tongue of the civilization
Which perished before the Castilian invasion;
A key I had gone far to seek.
'Twas a streak
Of bright sunshine to light the antique.

Then I tenderly raised him and said:
"Oh! son of the great Guatimozin,
If you'll sell me these *trifles* I'll give you instead
These beads for your neck, and this cloth for your head,
And this flannel to wrap your poor toes in;
Throw *those* in;
And this 'kerchief to comfort your nose in!"

Ah! mournful and sad was his smile,
As he cried: "This the great Aztec book-um!"
Then I added my silver and gold to the pile;
My watch, my revolver, and meerschaum; but while
I was feeling for more he sighed: "Took-um!
Oh! look-um!
Me so poor, or me never sell book-um!"

Just then I was prouder than Schliemann
At the ruins of ancient Mycenæ;
But when, at Hidalgo, I showed to Pat Lehman
My treasures linguistic, he laughed like a demon,
And yelled: "They are not worth a penny!
Not any!
Not a penny, no matther how many!

An' faix I don't care if I tells,
For I knows both the laddies that makes 'em.
It's a Greaser that stays at the ruins 'n' sells
While Mickey 'n' Pat mixes morthar 'n' shells
An' daubs on the pictures, 'n' takes 'em
An' bakes 'em,
An' they sells jist as well if they breaks 'em!"

So I've told you the why and the wherefore,
How I purchased some Aztec antiquities,
Of course, without hinting 'twas *that* I was there for.
And now I will add: Very little I care for
That land of vast moral obliquities,
Iniquities,
And, for me, they can keep their antiquities.

MY NEIGHBOR OF WATERLOO.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

He calls himself "Uncle Moses"—Moses Smith in full—the surname being that of his father's master, the old Jamaica planter, which surname Moses's father adopted as his own and transmitted his title to it to his son.

Uncle Moses has attained to great age, his ninety-fifth birthday falling on the Fourth of July, 1881; yet his eye is not dim, however his natural force may be abated, for only last week he came up the long back piazza to the door of the dining-room, where we were at breakfast, bringing Bluebell the basket he had woven for her of evenings, after his day's toil was ended. A curious basket it was, and one worth inspection—round, two-storied, double-handled, with covers as neatly fashioned and tightly fitting as basket-covers could possibly fit and work smoothly. Substantial, elegant, and fragrant with odors of new-mown hay and sweet clover is this basket wonderful, that our neighbor of Waterloo has woven of the native wire grass and palmetto stems.

"Oh! Uncle Moses!" cried Precious, as the old man presented the basket for our approval, "where did you learn to do such beautiful work?"

"In Kingston, Ma'am. Larn when Ise young; but de Florida grahss heap nicer dan Jamaica grahss fer braidin'. Florida grahss putty fer bahskits."

"Pretty! I should think so!" said Bluebell, admiringly. "And Uncle Moses wove it in the twilight, without the aid of spectacles, too. I saw him at work on it."

"Don't you use glasses?" chorused the family. "Can you see to do this lovely fine work?" The basket had double charm now.

"No, no," said Uncle Moses. "I don't use dem glasses. I got my eyes." And he chuckled contentedly. "Ise dun made a heap of dem bahskits. In Jamaica, dey uses 'em fo' five high."

"Like a pyramid cake," laughed Precious. "But 'two high' is prettier. This lower round for work, the top for fixings—thimble, scissors, spools, and needle-case. Isn't it complete?"

"And to think," said Bluebell, admiringly, "that an old soldier of Waterloo should be spared to weave for me this pretty Florida basket!"

"Yaas, dat's so," laughed Uncle Moses.

And then, as usual, when this subject is once broached, we plied Uncle Moses afresh with curious questionings, as he sat and sipped his black coffee in the dining-room door.

"Doesn't it seem so long ago, Uncle Moses? Waterloo?"

"Ah! yaas. Pretty long time ago, Ma'am."

"I can't imagine what interest that war should have had for you," said Precious. "What did you go for, anyway?"

"'He went to fight the French for King George upon his throne.'" sang Fairy, from the "Blue Bells of Scotland."

"Oh! yes, King George," echoed, Precious. "How far away it does seem."

But Uncle Moses, less facetious than Fairy, laughed low, as he answered Precious's question.

"What I go fo'? Draaftid! draaftid! Couldn't help myse'f."

"Ah! very true," said Precious. "But did you like to go?"

"I didn't keer. I was young then, only twenty-one. Plenty fellows went from Kingston. I liked to be goin'. I didn't keer for de fightin'."

"Whose soldier were you?" asked Fairy.

"Lord Wellington's," answered Uncle Moses, proudly. "I fought under Lord Wellington, Colonel Duncan's rigiment."

"And you saw the Emperor?" added Fairy.

"Bonypahte? Oh! yaas. Many a time."

"What did he look like?" one asked.

"Oh! nice," answered Uncle Moses. "Jis 'bout my size he was."

"And he looked as if he felt sure of beating the English?" queried another.

Uncle Moses chuckled again.

"Donno 'bout dat ar'. He looked nice. But 'bout gwine fer ter beat? Um! um! I donno. I couldn't a tole yo' who gwine fer ter beat—not dat day."

"Were you scared?" asked Fairy.

"Not atter de fus' roun'," replied the old man. "I was skeered befo' de shootin' an' de fi'in' begin; but atter de fus' roun', um! um! Didn't keer a bit. Nobody keered atter dat, jis fou't."

"And did you see the Austrian troops when they came up?"

"Who? Dem Gehmans? Oh! yaas, I seed dem Gehmans. Dey looked putty, too. Indeed, dey did. And dey fit! Oh! I tell you dey could fight."

And Uncle Moses indulged in a prolonged commendatory chuckle over the redoubtable fighting qualities of the German troops.

"But which side did you think would whip?" persisted Fairy.

Uncle Moses laughed all over.

"'Clar', I didn't tink anybody gwine whip. Looked like we'se jis a-fightin' an' a-fightin'. Nobody couldn't say whose gwine ter whip. Looks like it was a hahd fight."

After a pause, Uncle Moses continued, reflectively:

"De French mout a-whipped. I believes dey would a-whipped ef de bridge had been 'structed on time. It was Saint Louis's fault. Saint Louis, he contracted fer ter build a bridge fo' Bonypahte, an' he didn't git de bridge done on time, an' jis as de troops was a-gittin' onter de bridge dey fi'ed on 'em, an' dar dey was. Dat ended de day, or de night, for it was night den."

"And so your side—the Duke of Wellington's troops—whipped?" said Precious, a bit triumphantly.

Uncle Moses nodded, but not rapturously. He evidently felt that the fight was more decided than the victory.

"De French gub me a mahk," he said, turning his left shoulder to our view.

"Poke a sabre at me! Ker slash, um! Had to be sent to de hospital atter dat. Had ter. Dat de mahk o' Waterloo."

From under his torn shirt the ugly hole was plainly visible. The tawny skin, in many a deepening convolution, had healed over it; but it must have been a deep cut, for it has a gaping look yet.

Upon Uncle Moses's head, as upon his bared chest, the wool grows white as snow; yet his memory is clear, his eyesight exceptionally good, his step, though slow, is firm and steady, and his hands, as his baskets evidence, have by no means lost their cunning. He cultivates his little bit of garden that slopes to the broad St. John's, and his corn yields abundantly and his sweet potatoes and gumbo are no whit behind the crops of his younger neighbors. He has a patch of horseradish, the only one I know of around Jacksonville; and the fanciful lodge in which he lives is hedged around with mulberry trees, whose yield affords a trifle of income in the early summer. He sends me lovely roses the year round from his Marshal Nell, that bends with the weight of multitudinous blossoms.

He keeps the key of the boat-house and of the bathing-rooms, and he has just come up from the river, with a dejected lot of soaked garments, that the tide last evening carried out from the peg inside, whereon the careless laddie left them while he paddled in the white caps.

"Tide fotch 'em in ag'in, dis mawnin'," he says, as he holds up the soaked and sanded pantaloons. "Deyse a-knockin' an' a-bobbin' up ag'in de boat-house flo'; but deyes in a muss, sho nuff."

"I'd like to know what we'd all do without you, Uncle Moses," we say, as we receive the bedrabbled garments. "You're good for so many things. Aren't you?"

And Uncle Moses chuckles approvingly, and answers: "Wal, I'se gittin' on wid de tudder bahskit. Ise gittin' on, an' my roastin' ears is ready now for de table. An' Ise got my good health yet."

And so he walks away, bearing the burden of his ninety-five years with less apparent embarrassment than many of us experience with not more than half the number of years that have shed their snow-blossoms upon the head of our neighbor of Waterloo.

And I admonish the careless laddie, saying: "Do not fail now to give Uncle Moses a suitable acknowledgment for the service he has done; and consider yourself somewhat honored in the reception of the service, too, for it is not every one who can have his breeches fished out of the St. John's River by a veteran of Waterloo."

A WINTER SONG FOR BABY.

BY MRS. E. D. STRAIGHT.

Chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee!
Four little birds in a tree!
Father and mother and sister and brother,
Very dearly they love one another.

Chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee!
Four little birds in a tree!
Cold blows the wind and fast falls the snow
On the four little birdies there in a row.

Chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee!
Four little birds in a tree!
Bright little eyes and full little throats,
Hark! through the storm come the cheery notes:

"Chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee!"
Four little birds in a tree!
Though the flakes of snow fall fast on each wing,
All four little birdies merrily sing.

Chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee!
Four little birds in a tree!
What care we for the wintry weather,
We four little birds who sing together.
"Chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee"?

Oswego, N. Y.

TAD'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Now that Christmas is over and done with, I suppose I may tell you about Tad's Christmas-tree. I dare say, though, our excitement being past, our purses empty, and our bills staring us in the face, that nobody cares to hear anything more about Christmas. Well, then, it is not about Tad's Christmas-tree at all; but really about Tad's Twelfth Night, that came a dozen days later. Still that Twelfth Night blossomed out of that Christmas-tree, so to speak; in Tad's eyes, at least, it was its bright, consummate flower.

It goes without saying that Tad was a bad boy— Now, at the very beginning I ought to mention that this story is not for children to read at all; and, of course, after seeing that announcement, no good child will read another word. Because we all know that bad boys are invariably punished and overtaken in the long run by fate and ill-luck and a hard time generally, and—and—and Tad was not.

To be sure, Tad had hard lines just at first; but if there were no enemies there would be no fighting; were there no difficulties to conquer, no story of how it all happened; no Achilles, no Homer.

By what witchery it was managed I don't know, but somehow everybody had a soft place in their heart for Tad. He had a way of hanging around you that was winning even while you suspected it was for the sake of some forthcoming penny or other. He was always ready to run up-stairs for the missing article, and tired feet were glad to have him, although it may be he had taken occasion to investigate the contents of forbidden boxes and baskets. He brought home your favorite pug, which he had rescued from cruel boys, and it was ungrateful of you to fancy it was only after he had seen the fight with the neighboring Spitz fought out. And when you were making turnovers and frying doughnuts, there never was so engaging and delightful a boy made as Tad, who loitered about the kitchen and was too obliging and entertaining to be believed in. Out upon the wretch who would suggest that Tad ever helped himself to marmalade on tiptoe in the dark, or stole through his window out upon the porch and down the lightning-rod after he had been sent to bed, or played truant when the lesson was hard! It was impossible that a boy who reveled in the lights and colors of a sunset as other boys do in a training, who could torture a tune out of anything and had the possession of a fiddle in his eye as the last best gift of the gods, who proudly dragged the baby out in her carriage, who gave half his Gibraltar to his sisters, and always told his mother if they did anything naughty, could do anything naughty himself? Perhaps it was scandalous in me to say that Tad was a bad boy; but, if it was, what are we going to do with the old saying that one must live up to his reputation? And Tad's reputation was——well, let us say no more about it.

Tad's eldest sister had been for a year the teacher in a district school, where she re-

ceived twenty-five dollars a month and walked two miles two times a day to earn it. It was not so hard a walk as it might have been had not young Lawrence Rainor walked home beside her almost every afternoon. But that fixed salary was a treasury to that family, who had known both better days and bitter want, but who, whenever any such vista into wealth as the certain and settled possession of twenty-five dollars a month afforded, when added to their slender income, saw nothing of the smallness of the twenty-five dollars in the immense vision of riches seen through the attenuated golden gate, and, consequently, lived like the kings of France when the Devil and Michael Scott cooked for them, to speak figuratively, for the first week of the month, and looked forward to the royal cheer again through the other three. For none but those that are born poor know how to be poor in comfort.

This last month of December, however, Helen had, by great pertinacity and secrecy, contrived to sequestrate a few dollars from her fund, and had bought each of the swarm at home some gift needed in every case but Bessie's; and yet who shall say that a doll was not as much needed as Tad's muffler, or Kate's handkerchief, or Mamie's mittens, or the mother's mull scarf, or all the rest?—and in the rest was the large white silk handkerchief whose monogram was embroidered with a lock of Helen's hair.

Of course, Tad had been admitted to the confidence of this occasion, for the reason that, having searched Helen's drawers and inspected the articles, it was necessary to swear him to silence; but, that done, Tad, taking his vows as glibly as if he meant to keep them, insisted that, having things to hang on it now, he must have a Christmas-tree. It almost seemed to him he could have a fancy fair, so bountiful was the supply.

"If you don't let me," said Tad, in answer to his mother's opposition, "I shall tell the girls everything that Helen has for them."

"And your promise?" said his mother.

"Well, I didn't think I was going to be treated so, or I shouldn't have made the promise; and I take it back, any way."

"And hurt the feelings of a sister who has been so kind so you. I want you to understand, Theodore, that there are very few other boys who have such a good sister as you have in Helen."

"Well, other boys have other luxuries. They are allowed to play with fire."

"Play with fire!"

"Yes, and have Christmas-trees; and I'm going to have one, if I have to have it all to myself in the wood-shed."

And, true to his word, in this respect, at least, on Saturday afternoon, while his mother had gone up the hill to Mrs. Rainor's, and Helen, perhaps to keep the balance even, was in the little parlor alone with Lawrence Rainor, who was in the little parlor a great deal more than Tad liked to have him, Tad procured the pitchy bough of a pine tree, set it up after ideas of his own, festooned it with strings of popcorn, pinned fragments of tallow candles to the twigs, every now and then giving way to a sense of injury that he had to do this all alone, every now and then pausing long enough to take something from his pocket and gloat over it a moment, as he held it in the hollow of his hand to the fast-fading light. At last, wondering that he should be so favored by chance, he crept up-stairs and rifled Helen's secret drawer of all its store, crept down again, hung his booty about the tree, and contemplated his work with awe and with delight. The muffler—yes, that was a jolly long one, just as much red in it as he liked, and the right red, too. He had rather have had skates—oh! if it had only been a fiddle! Yet, perhaps, he could find a way to that longed-for fiddle now. Janet's beads— Yes, he should take pleasure looking at the light through those, and the kaleidoscope was a treasure. He could tell about those, if he wanted to. They had been added since he was sworn in. Kate's handkerchiefs would be useful to him, too. He should, very likely, borrow them. But what any one wanted a doll for passed his comprehension. Bessie was so silly! However, he vaguely promised himself sport in wringing off its waxen nose, some day. And then he softened a little, thinking of Bessie's satisfaction in the thing, and he softly shut the door and went out on the front steps, where he stood whistling, with his hands in his pockets, thinking how mean it would be if Bessie and Mamie should be peering into the sitting-room window, as he half suspected they were doing now, when the door seemed to split open behind him, to shut with a crash enough to make the roof fall in, and Lawrence Rainor shot past him as if sent from a catapult. "Well! well! What's in the wind now?" thought Tad. It was very plain that Lawrence Rainor was, at any rate. He looked like Lucifer followed by thunderbolts, in a picture up at the Rainors'. And Tad went in, to find Helen nowhere to be seen and only a sound of indistinct sobbing coming through her bolted door. "I guess they're mad," said Tad, "and I am glad. Somebody else can go into the parlor now besides him, and we shan't be always being hushed up in the sitting-room, because Mr. Rainor's in the other room." But, for all that, when, half an hour later, just as it was almost too dark for him to see her face, Helen came down, and gave him a parcel to carry up the hill and leave at Mrs. Rainor's door. Tad knew, as well as he wanted to, that it held some letters and some books, and a pencil-case, and a gold chain and locket, with a picture of the dark young lover's handsome Spanish face, and felt by some indefinable instinct of sympathy that Helen had kissed and cried over that picture; and he trudged along as if he were avenging the wrongs of his family, and were about to call out to deadly conflict the Paynim knight who had galloped over the moat, drawbridge rising and portcullis falling, with his sister in the saddle. He met his mother, and ran past her in the twilight in rather a contemptible manner. But what would you have? An avenging hero taken by the shoulder and tiptoed home, and the parcel given back to Helen? And he delivered it at the Rainor mansion, and returned breathlessly, to see that his mother was inwardly rather pleased at the enterprise of the exhibition in the sitting-room, but outwardly objecting to his having taken things into his own hands. "And the candles, child," she said. "That will never do. You have not put them on right, either. They must not be lighted; not on any account. Do you hear me?" Of course, he heard her. How was he to help hearing her, he muttered. But the moment that she left the room he whipped out his match and had every one of those bits of candle burning before lightning could have hindered him. He had need to be as quick as lightning, for, running to the door to call the girls, who had come in and who flocked round him with exclamations of ecstasy, he turned about only in season to see the tiny candle-flames spurt up through the resinous pine-sprays and the whole thing wrap itself instantaneously in one blaze of glory, that swallowed muffler, and ribbons, and mull, and mittens, and everything, with a fearful smell, a fearful smoke, then dead darkness and ashes.

There was silence for one horrified moment. It was broken by a high, keen wail from Bessie. "Oh! my doll! my doll!" all her motherly affection going out to the unpossessed baby; and then conviction of the ruin he had been the means of overcame Tad, and he burst into a howl himself and fled, supperless and weeping, to bed.

Mrs. Rainor, knowing of Helen's intentions concerning the children's stockings that evening, had come down to add grapes and figs and candies to the accumulation, and, arriving at the moment of disaster, would have gone out at once to repair damages, had Tad's mother allowed it.

"No! no!" said this hard-hearted woman. "It is better that Tad should see and feel what his disobedience has cost others. It will do him more good than it will do them harm."

"Are you sure?" said Mrs. Rainor. "Then I will tell you what we will do. A fortnight will be quite long enough for your medicine to work in the blood, and we will give Tad a Twelfth Night cake up on the hill. You will all come. Where is Helen?"

"Comforting Tad. Don't you hear them?"

"Yes," said the innocent Mrs. Rainor, who had thought that the parcel Tad delivered at her door was a gift for Lawrence. "I suppose Lawrence will comfort her, and that is the way we pass comfort round the world."

But Helen was not comforting Tad, other than by grieving with him. It gave her a chance to shed the tears that made her heart and her throat ache with the pain of their repression before the others, and she lay sympathizingly beside Tad, and cried softly in her own wretchedness with every fresh outbreak of his, with every fresh burst of Bessie's despair over the cinder of her doll.

It was a long week for Tad, that week before New Year's, with its gray and ceaseless fall of rain and never a handful of snow to the whole of it; and it was just as long a week for Helen, in her holiday vacation. All the alleviation Tad had was in forecasting his arrangements in case there should be going to be a second flood. It was a long week that followed between New Year's and Epiphany. Helen longed for the work in which she might forget her trouble—trouble that would never come to an end, for how could she know in the future any more than she knew to-day what had become of the ring that Lawrence had given her? And, till she could show it to him, how was she to make him believe that the ring just like it, which Rufus Glymont wore, was not that very ring? It was an impossibility. And when she had shed so many tears that her lovely jeweled eyes were almost like tears themselves, she felt too languid to care. She could not even hate Rufus Glymont. She only longed for two things, the arms of Lawrence Rainor round her once again and death; and then she was angry and despised herself, and was angry and hated Lawrence, or thought she did, which is the same thing in such case—Lawrence, whose hot, swift jealousy had from this grain of mustard-seed conjured all this tragedy and sorrow and put a gulf of separation between them—a gulf of separation, for, let come what come would, how could she ever forgive his distrust and suspicion of her loyal soul? And as for Tad, he sat and luxuriated in his woe, and, long after Bessie had found other pleasures and Mamie other mittens, he believed them smothering their grief for their losses and made no attempt to smother his.

"Tad's misfortune," said his mother, to her old friend, "is like those gentle showers that soften the seeds in the earth. Some seed of good is germinating in his little heart through all this."

But, although she could speak freely enough of Tad to Mrs. Rainor, it was not so easy for her to ask what had become of Lawrence, and Mrs. Rainor had no idea that Lawrence was not still passing his evenings in the little ivy-draped parlor.

"You had better go down for Helen and the family in the landeau to-night," said his mother, when the day came. "I guess they can all crowd in."

"Not with me," said Lawrence, curtly; "and, besides, I shall not be at home myself," and he began to speak of business calling him out of town.

"Business is apt to call you out of town on the nights that Helen is here," said his mother, smiling; but all she could extort was a possibility that he might be back before the evening ended.

And down at the foot of the hill a scene to similar purpose was going on.

"Wear your large illusion bow at your throat to-night, Helen," said her mother.

"Oh! I think I won't go up to-night, Mother," answered Helen, in as firm a voice as she could command. "My head aches, and then, besides, there are so many of us."

"Not any too many of us, and I shall not countenance such capricious conduct. It seems to me that you and Lawrence are behaving like two children," said this unflinching parent, who knew something was out of gear in the machinery of this marriage on which she had set her heart, but knew no more.

"Oh! Helen," cried the chorus of little voices. "You won't stay away? You will go? We shouldn't have a bit of a good time without you."

"Of course, she will go," said the mother. "When Mrs. Rainor sends the carriage, Helen, you will be ready to go or nobody will." And, of course, Helen went.

How lovely she looked, in her pale nun's veiling, neither blue nor green, and the fluffy illusion bows, with those unused shadows about her violet eyes and the chestnut curls blowing round her white forehead. Tad became quite cheerful in the contemplation of her sweetness, and in the expectations she had aroused by her stories of Befiana and the gifts the Italian fairy gave on Twelfth Night. She was far more taking, he decided, than anybody else in the room, unless it might be Baby Rainor, who was but four years old and ought to be sound asleep, instead of going about big-eyed and hand-in-hand with him. After all, it was not so amusing to him as the Christmas-tree would have been, although he had early been chosen King of the Bean; and now they were playing charades, and he himself had taken a part in them, which allowed great play to his lungs, and for the whole of the word "*bonbonniere*" Befiana had appeared, carrying one in the shape of a huge stocking, from which she distributed gifts; and his was a little music-box, playing two tunes before the big Twelfth Night cake was brought on.

The music-box and the cake together, however, rather changed the poles for Tad, and then who so busy as he, scattering flowers over the slices as he helped in the waiting, hoping Helen had the ring and his mother had the thimble, and for himself coveting only the sixpence. But the Rainor family were endless and his own approximately so, and it was long before Tad had his own plate, with a slice the size of a fine nightmare and a passion-flower lying atop of it.

If Tad loved anything better than Helen, it was plums in birthday cakes. He had to take one big bite, at the risk of choking with the sixpence, before he began to crumble his slice, to see if anything round and hard and smooth and bright should meet his thumb and finger. As he did so, he was gazing round the room. Maud Rainor was still cutting the cake, in the pretty peasant dress which had illustrated part of the *bonbonniere* word; Susie, in a long black domino, hung intently over her slice; Ethelred and Kate and Agnes and Tom were clustered around Befiana, in her bright fairy's garb; their mothers sat talking together, forgetting all about thimbles; Mamie was winding up his little music-box; commotion and joyousness were everywhere through the place, except where Lawrence had just slipped inside the door and paused, his great black eyes burning in his white face as they looked at Helen, where she stood, still half wrapped in the long white cloak in which she had been representing one of the trumpeting angels in Dora Wheeler's delicious Christmas card, with the high peacock-feather wings, that Maud had improvised from the screens still stretched above her head; but what a sad and pale angel and without the trumpet now.

Tad slipped over to her side. A great thing was going on. A compunction of conscience had seized Tad. He put his hand in his pocket and fumbled till he found something—something that many a time on Helen's hand had given him a strange sensation, part like thirst in his throat, part like a dazzle in his eyes, part like a longing in his heart for he knew not what, whose blue sheen and luster had seemed to him like the concentration of all skies and seas, like a talisman to take him away into distant spheres, that he had thought he should be happy just to sit by himself and gaze into, and that, if he tired of it, he could easily exchange for an agate with a boy who had more marbles than he, if, indeed—if indeed, it were not worth a violin. But that was what ailed Helen. What did she care about Lawrence Rainor? Nothing, or she would not have quarreled with him; but it was quite another thing to lose such a ring as that, to which he, Tad, had helped himself when she left it a moment on the wash-stand, after washing her little white hands.

"Found the sixpence, Helen?" said he.

"No, dear," she answered. "I—I haven't looked for it. Have you?"

"Just you change plates with me," he said, with practiced art. "There isn't any sixpence in mine, for I've crumbled it all over." And the demand was so in accordance with Tad's character that she yielded, without a suspicion, and Tad bore off his

exchange with a triumphant air, just in time to hear Susie cry:

"Oh! I have it! I have the ring!"

"No, you haven't!" cried Tad, turning on her. "My Helen has it!"

"But here it is," said Susie, holding up the gold circlet.

"I tell you Helen has it. I saw it in her plate myself." And, as she paid no heed, "I—I put it there!" roared Tad.

"There is nothing in my plate, Tad, dear," said Helen, sweetly, twirling the stem of the passion-flower and putting down the plate; and such a flush suffused her face, so covered with smiles, that it seemed bathed in rosy sunshine.

"That's because it's on your hand, then," cried Tad; "for I put it in your cake. I've had it this ever so long. I thought you'd had it long enough, and it was my turn; but you feel so bad about it you may have it." And the next minute his mother's awful grasp was on his shoulder, and he was being whirled away, he knew not whither; but not before he saw Lawrence striding across the room to Helen's side, bending over her as one might bend imploring forgiveness, while Helen carried that smile on her face up to his with a look of heavenly reassurance, utterly forgetting that, in the stormy nature of her lover, with the next suspicion would come the next outburst.

"Where is Tad?" was presently the cry, as Lawrence came in from the greenhouse with Helen, where they had wandered off together, leaving the peacock-feather wings behind them, having wings enough of their own. "Where is Tad?"

"He is in the hall-closet," said his Spartan mother, "till we go home."

"We must have him out," said Lawrence. "Leave our guardian angel and the King of the Bean in the hall-closet? Hark! He is crying now!"

Indeed, he was not. It was an old violin he had laid his hand on in the dark, and was now forcing to sing his sorrows for him. And Tad thought, in the next half hour, as he found himself lifted on Lawrence's shoulders, toasted and feasted, his pockets filled with nickels, his hands with dainties, and that violin his own, that he had really done some good thing; that the King of the Bean beat Santa Claus out and out; that it was a lucky match that fired his Christmas-tree and that no Christmas-tree on earth ever equaled the charms of Befana and a Twelfth Night.

PUZZLEDOM.

[Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.]

REBUSES.

I.

Four letters form my name complete.
I'm never seen in Summer's heat;
But often, when old Winter reigns,
And binds the earth with icy chains.
Decapitate with skillful hand,
And let my headless body stand,
I'm with you now and evermore.
Oh! use me well, I do implore!
Another letter take away,
And I'm a word some cannot say.

II.

Complete, I'm useful;
Behead me, I'm ornamental;
Again behead me, I'm a necessity.

III.

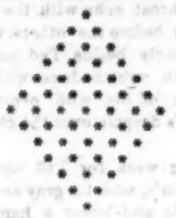
Complete, I am an article
Of so much household use
That I am sure for dusty floors
You can have no excuse.
One letter take away, and then
Four walls around me stand;
I'm large, or small, or high, or low,
And sometimes very grand.

—*Selected.*

POSITIVES, COMPARATIVES, AND SUPERLATIVES.

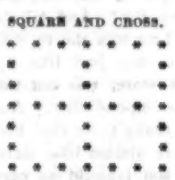
1. Positive is an exclamation, Comparative is (*ans.*, Lo-Law-Lost) a professor, Superlative is ruined.
2. Power, a crown, obscurity.
3. Denial, a man's name, knowledge.
4. A conjunction, an article of food, part of a statue.
5. Illuminated, to scatter about, hearken.
6. Interjection of dislike, heat, position of the hand.
7. A dance, machine used on board ships, point of a question.
8. A woman's name, to provide, to throw.
9. A ceremony, a literary person, part of the body.
10. Trim, part of a gun, a place of meeting.
11. A road, one who considers, a part of the body.
12. Elevated, to employ, to command silence.
13. A small brush, belonging to a man's face, a game. M. B. W.

PECULIAR DIAMOND.



Cross Words: 1, a vowel; 2, a note in music; 3, part of the face; 4, a vegetable; 5, to annoy; 6, detestable; 7, dress; 8, a religious festival; 9, the various kinds of trees, plants, and flowers in a country; 10, the ancient name given to part of the Persian Empire; 11, a quick blow; 12, the masculine article in Spanish; 13, a vowel. The diagonal from the top reading to the right means eager. From the angle to the bottom means to tread under foot. From the top reading to the left means a voter. From the angle to the bottom means an arbitrator. DOLLY.

SQUARE AND CROSS.



SQUARE: *Top*, a cover for a bed; *Right Side*, knots of things interwoven. *Bottom*, necessary equipment for a horse. *Left Side*, a defect.

CROSS: *Perpendicular*, a kind of buff cotton cloth. *Horizontal*, stamping. L. R. H.

BEHEADED COMPOUND WORDS.

1. Compound word of eight letters. The first four form a woody gloom; the second four is a pleasant walk. Behead each, and everything is left in each. My whole is a street.

2. A compound word of eight letters. The first four is a building; the second four is a generation. Behead the first, and sickness follows; behead the second, and one is left. My whole is a current of water. MOTHER D.

ANAGRAMS.

A place in each of the New England States.
Maine—A top rest.
New Hampshire—Then scream.
Vermont—Ten limp roe.
Massachusetts—Secret row.
Rhode Island—Sat near Grant.
Connecticut—No tin tongs. POLLY.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Cross Words (4 letters each).—1, a claw; 2, a woman's name; 3, style (French); 4, the plural of a domestic animal. Initials, a part of the body; finals, to fasten. The whole is an ornament. M. B. H.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JAN. 19TH.

CORKSCREW.

A L—L—O W
C H—A—I N
B A—N—J O
L A—T—I N
K N—E—E L
M A—R—S H
M O—N—T H

CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

O A K S
G A I N
C U T E
S *E* E K
E G *G* S
A *R* I D
B E *E* R
C *E* N T
P *E* N T
R *A* R E
L *A* W N
L *A* M E
R *A* Y S

HOUR-GLASS.

P R *E* S E N T
T A N *K* A R D
P E A C E
A *T* E
I
A N *T*
B A R *G* A I N

DROP-LETTER PROVERB.—"No pains, no gains."

SOME visitors were going through a great house, recently, and at length paused before a fine painting, representing a handsome black-bearded man, in gorgeous attire. One of them inquired of their guide whose portrait it might be. "Well, sir," replied the housekeeper, "I don't rightly know; but I believe it is the Dowager Venus." "But," said the visitor, "I scarcely think that the Dowager Venus would be represented with a beard. Perhaps you will be good enough to look in the catalogue." She did so, and the Dowager Venus proved to be the Doge of Venice.

Selections.

A MAN IS VERY LIKE A TREE.

A MAN is very like a tree.
For instance, crooked limbs has he.
He has a trunk, he grows somehow,
And when he leaves he makes a bow.
He can be cut; will often lean;
Is always sappy when he's green.
He is aboard when on the sea,
And oft a shaving, too, is he;
When he is frightened quite a lot,
Like trees, he's rooted to the spot;
If he is axed too much, he'll lie
And often will, like trees, get "high";
He has his lumber in the night,
Is sadly warped and feels the blight;
He "chips" for stakes, though he should not,
And has his chops, sometimes a lot;
He gets "deadwood" on him; is woo'd,
Is knotty, when he should be good;
And when he dies he's sure to learn
That he, like trees, has got to burn.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

STAMMERING.

HINTS TO SUFFERERS BY A STAMMERER:—HOW A CURE WAS EFFECTED.

I CLAIM to be or to have been a practical stammerer. None of my friends who knew me years ago would have ventured to dispute my just claim to this title, and my object in writing this paper is to show that a rigid observance for a few weeks of the simple directions contained herein produced results perfectly astounding.

From childhood till about thirty years of age my life was thoroughly embittered by this malady, when I met with an article on the subject by the late celebrated Dr. Arnott, in which he suggested, as an unfailing remedy, the prefixing of the sound of *e*—as in the French words *de, le, me, se*, etc.—to all words commencing with a consonant, seeing that these are the stammerer's deadly enemies. As far as words standing at the beginning of a sentence were concerned I found this answered pretty well; but something more was required for words with consonant initials occupying a place in the middle of a sentence, also for syllables with consonant initials occupying a place in the middle of a word; *w, y*, and *u*, as initials, presenting insuperable difficulties. This set me thinking.

I commenced operations by writing out a very large number of ordinary sentences, as they presented themselves. Having examined these sentences one by one and knowing well where I should fail in uttering them as they stood, I sought to devise some method by which these consonant initials might be got rid of or, at all events, diminished. It struck me that, if I could contrive, by any artificial division of the words composing each sentence, to bring the consonants at the end of a division, instead of at the commencement, a grand object would be thus achieved, for consonants at the end of a word present no special difficulty. The glottis having been already opened by the preceding vowel sound, the terminating consonant flows out as a matter of course. It is as when we pour liquid from a full bottle. At first it runs intermittently, with a "gluk-gluk"; but when once enough of the liquid is out to admit the air freely the obstruction ceases. In a similar way the object of the stammerer is to prevent the glottis from closing when once it is opened.

To ascertain whether or not my idea was practicable, I wrote out in the ordinary way one sentence at a time. I then rewrote this sentence, not divided into simple words, but making every initial consonant the final letter of the preceding word. Having so divided the words composing the sentence, I then read them over aloud many times, according to this artificial division, to try if they were pronounceable without any gross peculiarity. I practiced this method incessantly, both in reading and colloquial speaking, and, to my astonishment, I discovered within a few weeks that I was wielding an instrument which was almost invariably successful; and with this consciousness of increased power my confidence daily increased, so that I could frequently speak on without regard to any method. All who had known me up to this time were perfectly astounded, and anxiously inquired by what means so remarkable a change had been effected; for mine, be it observed, was no mere occasional hesitation, but a most habitual, unmistakable, and inveterate stammering. Full examples of the method will be given in the sequel.

Shortly after this change, I had numerous transactions which involved a large amount of talking with a gentleman occupying a somewhat superior position, and, being anxious to know whether the working of my mental machinery was at all observable to outsiders, I asked him whether he had ever observed any peculiarity in my speaking. His reply was: "No; only that you speak very distinctly."

Without further desultory remarks, I will now endeavor to render as intelligible as I can the method which I adopted and continue to observe, when necessary, to this day. Before so doing, there are a few points which it is most important should be distinctly understood.

1. That the chief difficulty with stammerers is to enunciate words or syllables that begin with a consonant, or, in other words, consonant initials. 2. That any violent effort to speak only increases the difficulty; therefore, to facilitate this process, speak slowly, with an affected ease, in a style approaching to chanting, as distinguished from staccato; in other words, let the words flow out, rather than attempt to jerk them out. 3. When it is recommended to prefix the sound of *e*—as in the French words *le, de, me, se*, etc.—it is not intended that this sound should be conspicuous, but inwardly, and little more than mentally, simply to open the glottis and make a free passage for the consonant initial succeeding. 4. The letters *w, y*, and *u*, as initials, present special difficulties, which may be obviated by close attention to what follows. 5. The statement sometimes made that no stammerer ever experienced any difficulty in enunciating a vowel sound is not true. All that can be said is that the *chief* difficulty is invariably found with the consonants.

Of course, this constant observation of words about to be uttered is attended by some degree of mental strain; but the life of an inveterate stammerer is attended by incessent strain from January to December and without hope of amelioration. In the one case the strain is productive of good and increases confidence; in the other it is unproductive and attended with an amount of mental misery inconceivable to all but the sufferer.

1. Commencing, then, with a word standing at the beginning of a sentence or phrase, and having a consonant initial, for instance "*My* friend who has just spoken," etc. Here the *m* of *my* presents an insuperable difficulty; but prefix to *my* the sound of *e*—as in the French words *le, de, me, se*, etc.—inwardly and little more than mentally, as already described—and the *my* will flow out, and with it, probably, the whole of the sentence that follows. Again: "*But* there is a fatality which attends us," etc. The above remarks apply equally to "*But*" and the words following; and the same directions will apply equally to the following and all other sentences or phrases having consonant initials, such as *br, pr, dr, st, sl*, etc.; "*Down* with tyranny," etc.; "*From* the beginning," etc.; "*To* infinity," etc.; "*Now* all that has to be changed," etc.; "*There* is one side of our political life," etc.; "*That* showed the power," etc.; "*During* the existence," etc.; "*Nor* is that the only matter," etc.; *John, Charles, Samuel, Thomas, Genesis, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Scotland, Spain*, etc. For this class of words the directions for prefixing the sound of *e*, as in the French *le*, etc., will prove amply sufficient.

2. When one or more words having consonant initials stand not at the beginning, but in the body of a sentence, let the following plan be adopted: Write the sentence out first in the ordinary way—for instance, "May he rest in peace." Then divide it artificially, so as to bring every initial consonant at the *end* of a division—thus: "Imay heer-est inp eace." Practice the reading of this latter form aloud many times, studying to make it sound as much as possible like the original sentence.

After practice I found that the difference in the two readings was, to outsiders, rarely perceptible; and that the amount of difficulty removed by the latter process was almost incredible. In the same way: Time discloses all things—Timed-iscloses allthings. Laws are silent in the midst of arms—Laws ars-ilent inth-um-idst of arms. Virtue alone is true nobility—Virtue alone istr-oon-obility. Every man has his own pleasures—Everym-an has his ownpl-easures. I came, I saw, I conquered—Ic-ame, Is-aw, Ic-onquered. A rare bird in the earth, and very like a black swan—Ur-areb-ird inth-e earth andv-eryl-ike ubl-acksw-on.

Here it must be noted that every sentence, in speaking or reading, need not be so divided, but only where an obstacle presents itself; and this can mostly be anticipated by the stammerer with considerable certainty; and, further, it will be found that where some formidable word is conquered in this way a whole host of succeeding words will flow with comparative ease. The above examples will, I think, suffice to give a sufficiently intelligible idea of my mode of treating words with consonant initials in the body of a sentence.

3. Next among my deadliest enemies I recognize the letters *w, y*, and *u* as initials. Whenever *u* stands as initial, substitute for it the sound of *oo*, as in moon. In this way write out and repeat aloud, so as to be able to apply it in colloquial speaking: What — oo-ot, when — ooen, why — ooy, where — ooare, whence — ooence, Watkins — ooatkins, wheel — ooeel, window — ooindow, wait — ooait, way — ooay, wine — ooine, will — ooil. If the speaker avoid hanging upon the *oo* no peculiarity will be observed in his pronunciation and he will astonish both himself and others by his enunciation of words of this class. It is a most difficult letter and this substitution I found most effective.

Whenever *y* stands as initial, substitute for it the sound of *ee*, as in bee, see, etc. In this way write out and repeat aloud as before: Young — eeung, yes — eesy, yet — ee-et, youth — eeouth, yonder — eeonder, Yates — eeates, yeast — ee-east, yesterday

— ee-esterday. Yankee — eeankee, year — ee-ear, yore — eeore, yacht — eeot.

Whenever *u*, having the long sound, as in the alphabet, stands as initial, substitute for it the sound of *ee*, as in bee, followed by *oo*, as in moon. In this way write out and repeat aloud, as before: Universe — eecooniverse, universal — eecooniversal, unity — eecoonity, unit — eecoonit, unanimous — eecoonanimous, unanimity — eecoonanimity, ubiquity — eecoobiquity, uniform — eecooniform, uniformity — eecooniformity, unicorn — eecoonicorn, usage — eecoosage, usual — eecoosual, usurer — eecoosurer, usury — eecoosury, etc.

In each of the above cases the substitution of the equivalent sounds for *u*, *y*, and *u* affords an amount of relief almost incredible; but care must be taken not to *dwell* on these substituted sounds, but to pronounce them nearly as one syllable. Practice is in every case indespensable. Any one so affected will not grudge the labor of adding to these examples and practicing the same, and my conviction is that he will find his labor well rewarded. By the adoption of these artifices I was enabled to accomplish for myself what the most eminent professors of the day failed in effecting.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

OBJECTS OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.

Unless people know the sundry important purposes which the Church of the New Dispensation is designed and destined to subserve in the economy of Providence, they can hardly form a correct idea of the nature of this great movement in India. Those who look upon it as a mere Hindu reformed church or a Hindu edition of Western Deism must make endless blunders and hazard absurd opinions regarding its past, present, and future. Nor can those critics form a correct estimate of it who regard it as a man-made system of faith, a product of human ingenuity. The New Dispensation is Heaven's gift to the world in the fullness of time, and Providence, in giving to a sinful world this heavenly faith, has certain deep and important objects to fulfill. Let us see what these purposes are. It is the object of the Church of the New Dispensation:

1. To reconcile and harmonize the various systems of religion in the world.
2. To make all churches in the East and the West one undivided and universal Church of God.
3. To trace the unity of all dispensations.
4. To trace the line of logical succession among all the prophets in ancient and modern times.
5. To reduce the truths of all Scriptures to one eternal and unwritten Scripture.
6. To establish universal brotherhood by uprooting caste.
7. To give a rational explanation of the symbolism and the sacramentalism in which the ideas of great minds are fossilized.
8. To construct the science of religion by adopting the comparative method.
9. To found Christ's Kingdom of Heaven.
10. To kill idolatry by taking its life and spirit out of it.
11. To explain pantheism and polytheism and monotheism in relation to each other.
12. To explain the mystery of the Trinity and to show Unity in Trinity.
13. To reconcile ancient faith and modern science.
14. To reconcile philosophy and inspiration.
15. To reconcile asceticism and civilization.
16. To reconcile pure Hinduism and pure Christianity.
17. To harmonize the East and the West, Asia and Europe, antiquity and modern thought.
18. To keep ever open the portals of Heaven's inspiration.
19. To establish the doctrines of atonement, incarnation, communion of saints, scriptural infallibility, apostolical succession, yoga, and inspiration upon a new basis.
20. To turn men's hearts from physical to moral miracles.
21. To make science supersede supernaturalism.
22. To preach Christ as the Son of God, as the Logos in all prophets before and after him.
23. To honor Socrates as the teacher of self-knowledge, Moses as the teacher of Old Testament ethics, Buddha as the teacher of Nirvâna, Mohammed as the teacher of the unity of God, Chaitanya as the teacher of loving devotion.
24. To educate man and woman and give them a sweet and a heavenly home.
25. To bring down religion from the clouds to man's daily life on earth.
26. To make the home and the bank as sacred as the church.
27. To put down all manner of sin and promote all manner of purity by the power of prayer.
28. To exalt purity above doctrine, life above profession, spirit above letter.

—*Calcutta India Mirror.*

MEMNONITE WEDDING.

Upon arriving here, we soon learned that there would be a wedding in the neighborhood, Thursday, January 5th, and, like Jesus and his disciples in Cana, we too were "called to the marriage." We arrived at the place of marriage at about 11 o'clock, when already the guests began to gather in from far and near. Much friendship was manifested on the part of the guests toward each other, and the time was spent in cheerful conversation until near the hour of twelve, when the tables were in readiness, laden very profusely with the best products of the country, gotten up in plain but very palatable style, all unnecessary expenditure for ornament being avoided. Those extension tables, so well furnished, were soon filled with guests, male and female, when a beautiful hymn of thanksgiving and praise to the generous Giver of all good was sung, in which we rejoicingly participated. At 2 o'clock the regular marriage services commenced, led by Eld. I. Peters, their presiding elder. The bride and groom appeared, and were provided seats immediately in front of the speaker's stand, to whom, after prayer, in the course of the elder's discourse, were directed the most earnest appeals as to the great responsibilities they were about to take upon themselves and the great obligations they would ever be under to each other, according to the Scriptures, until death. As these appeals were being made, we noticed that presently the eyes of each of the interested parties, as well as others, were filled with tears. The sermon and marriage ceremony being ended, in a very short time the tables again were in readiness and surrounded with guests. This meal consisted of nothing else but cake and coffee. After all had partaken of this repast, very unexpectedly, we were requested by the elder to address the audience. Accordingly, we read from John, second chapter, choosing as our text from thence the words: "Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it." We were followed by the elder in earnest exhortations and testimony to the truth of the Gospel. At a still later hour tables were again served, after which and an earnest greeting and wishing each other God speed, the guests dispersed. This occasion was to us, indeed, a very interesting one, for several reasons: firstly, there was no chewing nor smoking of tobacco noticeable anywhere, and no wine nor strong drink was thought of, neither was there any foolish talking nor jesting, which to us was so very gratifying, and besides the manner of the occasion appeared to us so oriental and so much after the Bible mode that it wrought quite a pleasing impression upon our mind, and the occasion is one which we have much enjoyed and highly appreciated and shall not soon forget.—*Gospel Banner.*

DYING WORDS.

"It is well."—*Washington.*
"I must sleep now."—*Byron.*
"Kiss me, Hardy."—*Nelson.*
"Head of the army."—*Napoleon.*
"Don't give up the ship."—*Lawrence.*
"Let the light enter."—*Goethe.*
"Into thy hands, O Lord."—*Tasso*
"Independence forever."—*Adams.*
"The artery ceases to beat."—*Haller.*
"Is this your fidelity?"—*Nero.*
"Give Dayrolles a chair."—*Lord Chesterfield.*
"It is the last of earth."—*J. Q. Adams.*
"God preserve the emperor."—*Haydn.*
"A dying man does nothing well."—*Franklin.*
"Let not poor Nelly starve."—*Charles II.*
"What, is there no bribing Death?"—*Cardinal Beaufort.*
"All my possessions for a moment of time."—*Queen Elizabeth.*
"It matters little how the head lieth."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*
"Clasp my hand, my dear friend. I die."—*Alfieri.*
"I feel as if I were to be myself again."—*Sir Walter Scott.*
"Let me die to the sound of delicious music."—*Mirabeau.*
"I have loved God, my father, and liberty."—*Mme. de Staël.*
"Be serious."—*Grotius.*
"It is small, very small, indeed" (clasping her neck).—*Anne Boleyn.*
"I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself" (ascending the scaffold).—*Sir Thomas Moore.*
"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—*Burns.*
"I resign my soul to God and my daughter to my country."—*Thomas Jefferson.*
"I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—*Harrison.*
"I have endeavored to do my duty."—*Taylor.*
"You spoke of a refreshment, my Emilie. Take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother. Let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight."—*Mozart.*
"God bless you, my dear."—*Dr. Johnson.*
"God bless you! Is that you, Dora?"—*Wordsworth.*
"Now it is come."—*John Knox.*
"Dying! dying!"—*Hood.*
"How grand these rays. They seem to beckon earth to heaven." (The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying.)—*Humboldt.*
"The people—my trust."—*James A. Garfield.*

SUSAN'S QUESTIONS TO A FRETFUL WIFE.

"Hester!" exclaimed Aunt Susan, ceasing her rocking and knitting and sitting upright, "do you know what your husband will do when you are dead?"

"What do you mean?" was the startled reply.

"He will marry the sweetest-tempered girl he can find."

"Oh! Auntie!" Hester began.

"Don't interrupt me until I've finished," said Aunt Susan, leaning back and taking up her knitting. "She may not be as good a housekeeper as you are—in fact, I think not; but she will be good-natured."

"Why, Auntie—"

"That isn't all," composedly continued Aunt Susan. "To-day your husband was half-way across the kitchen-floor, bringing you the first ripe peaches, and all you did was to look on and say: 'There, Will, just see your tracks on my clean floor! I won't have my floors all tracked up.' Some men would have thrown the peaches out of the window. To-day you screwed up your face when he kissed you, because his moustache was damp, and said: 'I never want you to kiss me again.' When he empties anything, you tell him not to spill it. When he lifts anything, you tell him not to break it. From morning until night, your sharp voice is heard complaining and fault-finding. And last winter, when you were sick, you scolded him about his allowing the pump to freeze, and took no notice when he said: 'I was so anxious about you that I did not think of the pump.'"

"But, Auntie—"

"Hearken, child. The strongest and most intelligent of them all care more for a woman's tenderness than for anything else in the world, and without this the cleverest and most perfect housekeeper is sure to lose her husband's affection in time. There may be a few more men like Will—as gentle, as loving, as chivalrous, as forgetful of self, and so satisfied with loving that their affections will die a long, struggling death; but in most cases it takes but a few years of fretfulness and fault-finding to turn a husband's love into irritated indifference."

"But, Auntie—"

"Yes, well you are not dead yet, and that sweet-natured woman has been found; so you have time to become so serene and sweet that your husband can never imagine that there is a better tempered woman in existence."

THE HEAT IN SILVER MINES.

If there are to be found anywhere in the world a set of human salamanders, we may claim the credit of having them here on the Comstock. What would scorch a man who lives wholly on the surface chills a miner inured to the heat of the lower levels. A miner who has been for some months past working in one of the hottest sections of the Comstock, a day or two since gave an *Enterprise* reporter his experience of the heat which miners are often called upon to encounter. He says that in working at points where the thermometer marks a temperature of 115° to 120° great thirst is experienced. No ice-water is too cold to be swallowed with a relish. Men go to the water-barrel, in which hugh chunks of ice are floating about, and will take their picks and chop up the ice, in order that the water may be rendered colder by being filled with fine fragments. Often this does not satisfy them, and they chew and swallow lumps of ice. The natural temperature of the human body is about 98° Fahrenheit; therefore, when a man remains in a hot place for an hour, or even half an hour, his blood and his whole body become heated to a temperature of 115° to 120°, or whatever may be the temperature of the place in which he is at work. It is then that the miner begins to pour down ice-water and eat ice. The strangest thing about the business is that it does not hurt any of the men. Often they swallow such quantities of ice-water that their stomachs will not retain it, and, in vomiting it up, it will feel cold in their mouths and against their teeth. All they do on such occasions is to swallow more of the same water, but more cautiously.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

AUSTIN DOBSON'S TWELVE GOOD RULES OF FAMILIAR VERSE.

I. Never be vulgar.
II. Avoid slang and puns.
III. Avoid inversions.
IV. Be sparing of long words.
V. Be colloquial, but not commonplace.
VI. Choose the lightest and brightest of measures.
VII. Let the rhymes be frequent, but not forced.
VIII. Let them be rigorously exact to the ear.
IX. Be as witty as you like.
X. Be serious by accident.
XI. Be pathetic with the greatest discretion.
XII. Never ask if the writer of these rules has observed them himself.

The Shipwrecks of 1881.—According to the British statistics the enormous number of 2,039 shipwrecks took place throughout the world in 1881, or on an average six a day. The value of the property lost is estimated at $1,400,000,000. This was an increase of 359 vessels over 1880 and of about $500,000,000 in property. The loss of life also was very great, the figures being 4,134 persons, which include officers, seamen, and passengers. Great Britain was, of course, the severest sufferer, more than 1,000 of her vessels having been destroyed, nearly 200 of which were steamers. The year just closed was one of the most tempestuous ever experienced on the ocean, particularly in European waters.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood and Liver, etc.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.
CONSUMPTION.

Hampstead, Md., Dec. 2d, 1881.

I have been suffering from Consumption for two years. Advised by a friend, I tried "Piso's Cure," and, after taking three bottles, I am entirely cured.

F. T. Houck.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. & $1.
CONSUMPTION.

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As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
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Farm and Garden.

The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any practical hints, suggestions, or information that will make this department more valuable to those of our subscribers who feel specially interested.

RURAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

BY B. P. POWELL.

We are all interested in the improvement of highways. They are public property, and we can say, as we drive along from village to village, that each one of us is joint owner in all the roadways. Good roads are the first of all conveniences and necessities; yet America is in nothing so deficient as in good roads. Our charming villages are united by mud-drives, nearly impassible one-half of the year.

The defects most prominent are (1) road-beds rounded up so that teams necessarily pass on the summit and cut the way into ruts and ridges. The first heavy rain produces mud-holes and a broken surface. Efforts to escape these only make matters worse, and, as a consequence, the road becomes nearly impassable. Each year the same remedy is applied—a quantity of dirt plowed and scraped from the ditches and ridged upon the driveway. The body of the road thus becomes from six inches to two feet higher in the center than at the sides. Except in the best of weather, there is never good driving, and this is especially true near our finest villages. The "path-master" is a busy farmer or some one's hired man, changed annually and selected with no idea to his fitness. He orders out his neighbors, each one as ignorant as himself of what to do, plows, digs, scrapes, until the tax is worked out, and then stops, no matter in what shape the work is left. This is the American road "system" and it is as bad as it can be. In many cases it would be better to let the roads entirely alone.

(2.) The road-beds are generally too narrow. The consequence is the same as when too high—necessary rutting. The driveway should not be less than twenty feet in width, with a slight slope or roll. Such a road will not be so readily graded at first, but in the end will pay. Let it be well set in gravel or shale, and it will need but very slight repairs in ten years. It will be good in all weathers, unless used by unusually heavy loads, as in a mining district. The path-master's work should then be to see that small breaches are promptly repaired and the grade kept.

Of course, the width of the road-bed should incline near a village to twenty-five or thirty feet, and near a city the demands of traffic would widen it to forty; but the usual country road can be well laid to meet all requirements at twenty feet, possibly in the least traveled sections fifteen feet will be sufficient.

(3.) Our roads are the nurseries of all the worst weeds that can be found. Notwithstanding the good laws passed within a few years by our state legislature, New York highways are, as a rule, absolutely given over to farmers' pests. I drove recently by a small place, within a mile of a city of forty thousand people, and saw a half acre so full of Canada thistles that the farmer had mowed around and left it. It was in full ripeness and the seed by the million was blowing where it might. This strip reached down to the very driveway. To say that such a man ought to be prosecuted is to say that a good many things ought to be done which will not be done. He has left that half acre for two years as not worth cutting, regardless of the damage done to the people. Drive where you will, in July and August, and you will rarely go amiss of thistles, docks, burdocks, wild carrot, mallows, and mullein, as well as all other weeds of the region, utterly undisturbed. We need a man or a company of men who will begin a campaign to compel the farmers to obey the law, and who will take their reward, as the laws provide, out of the fines. A still better plan would be local combinations of the people to see to their own sections.

Our noxious weeds are spread chiefly in two ways: first, by being allowed to propagate up and down the land in roadways; and, secondly, by being sold as flowers or the seed of them as flower-seeds by reckless seedsmen. The two worst weeds on my farm are musk-mallows and a species of cacalia, both having their origin in the flower-beds. The florists' catalogues all contain the advertisement of not less than a dozen pestiferous weeds; but there is some chance against these, if attacked at once, whereas my neighbors supply me from all sides with a free seed-distribution, mostly from their roadways. I have just mowed a stock of wild carrots, for which I am indebted to the heedlessness of a neighboring college. It has allowed this new torment to seed in its roadway until we are getting well stocked.

The improvement in rural affairs is, however, in no way more apparent than in our highways. Wherever the stock law is enforced the tendency is to turn the street into a meadow, to be carefully mowed and kept clean. In many sections fruit-trees are displacing maples and elms for shade, and ownership is not only felt, but is apparent over all but the driveway.

(4.) In reference to street shade, we need improvement in the way of stringent laws. I have seen a superb row of maples flanking a long and important avenue, so trimmed up within a year that they do not give the least shade at noonday. Of course, the effect on the trees themselves will be destructive; but, apart from that, there is a public damage which cannot be remedied. A shade-tree in the highway should be so truly and legally public property that no one could cut or mar it at will, even in the name of "trimming." In every direction, year by year, old trees, the glory of the land, are cut down for fuel. So far as these are cut from the highway, it should be prohibited.

A neighbor whose place was flanked with a superb row of maples hired an Irish laborer to trim them. Seeing him at work, I asked him what his instructions were. "How high are you to trim them?" Oh! sir, no ways particular. I just go as high as the ladder goes." The ladder, unfortunately, went far enough to let him ruin the trees for shade.

But "shade-tree" is generally a misnomer. Take any village or country road about midday, and observe how much of it is really shaded by the large trees at its side. The trees are not close enough together, nor do their limbs branch out low enough down. The error may be the other way, but in nine cases out of ten it is this way. The object in planting street-trees is not to get trees whose limbs never crowd. They should interlock. The purpose is SHADE. The street-tree is not the lawn-tree. The latter we desire to be entirely shapely and a perfect tree; the former we desire to be able to protect us of a summer's day. The owner of the adjacent land should be prevented by law from trimming so as to lessen or seriously impair the shade.

Among our native trees for shade several of the best have been overlooked. We have not one more useful for street planting than the linden or basswood. It is a dense grower, with large leaves, and when allowed to branch low has a tendency to droop its lower limbs. It is a clean tree and one of the sweet trees. It is also a rapid grower. The beech in some localities is especially fine, giving excellent shade and having in Autumn that delicious perfume that renders a beech woods so charming for an October walk. The maple needs no commendation, but the Norway maple can never be sufficiently praised.

The chestnut is one of the finest possible trees for street planting and it is to be hoped that it will be very generally adopted. In general, blossoming trees, like linden, tulip, catalpa, and nut-bearing, like chestnut, walnut, butternut, should be preferred. The locusts, poplars, and other trees quick to decay should be avoided. Among the maples the Norway is incomparably the finest.

A very decided improvement in street planting is creeping into acceptance, in the way of grouping lawn-trees into the highway. The traveler thus passes through gardens and lawns and orchards, rather than through a passageway alienated by straight lines from private property. Such grouping may be combined with straight avenue-lines of the usual sort. When this absorption of the highway takes place, we do not wait long for well-paved gutters, water-tanks, or even fountains. The improved yard or frontage runs down to the driveway, and each owner carries his pride and pleasure to the limit of his lawn. Near some of our finer villages this improvement is quite common. In some cases flowering shrubs stand within reach of the passing carriage. This is only the rural application of the city park system, which takes in streets and leads the avenue through mazes of flowers. A very capital illustration is seen in Cleveland, where the workman at night goes home rested by the gurgle of a brook and the cool delight of a rockery, with water-plants close by his feet.

We owe a good deal to the railroad companies, that are planting chestnuts and spruces along their tracks and rendering their lines of travel a continuous and lovely park. Such improvements are suggestive to thousands of travelers, who go home to make the hint practical on their country roads.

In building a country road, of course, the first requirement is good drainage, without which no material will endure. This, unfortunately, is the least considered of all matters by the "path-master" system. Good, clean gutters should be established, discharging readily into a creek or reservoir. I have in sight a street running for one mile into a fine village, beside which the gutters stand with no discharging outlet. They simply receive the water and hold it till it evaporates or is absorbed by the soil. In this way country roads become very frequently a source of malaria and sickness. Our Western States are specially poisoned by roadway stagnant pools.

The second requirement is gravel, or shale, or broken stone, not less than ten or twelve inches in thickness. A road once carefully made of this material can be then easily kept in repair by the present system of annual taxation or labor. There will be but few holes or ruts, if the road-bed be of sufficient width and proper inclination and drainage.

Every town, certainly every populous town, containing a village of 800 or 1,000 people, should own a stone-crusher, run either by steam or water. A steam crusher of this sort can be placed in a quarry permanently from which the needed supply of stone is to be procured, or it can be moved to different sections of the town and used to crush stones gathered by farmers from their fields and drawn by them in payment of their taxes. The expense of a crusher is from eight hundred dollars upward. It needs two hands to run it, one of whom is but an ordinary laborer, whose business is to feed the stone.

Let it be understood that all labor is thrown away that is not used to construct a road-bed thoroughly in every way. If slighted in any particular, nothing will result but ruts, mud, and misery. Stone, gravel, shale, furnace-slag must all be used with understanding to make them of any more value than clay.

The wear of bad roads is estimated to demand from two to five times the horse-power of a reasonably good road. So the farmer really pays in wagon-wear and horse-wear far more per year than he would if subject to a road-tax sufficient to secure a first-class road-bed. It is, therefore, a matter of policy to improve, and to do it so thoroughly that the work will endure. The chief wear of farm-life is not on the farm, but on the road. Mud and dust are equally destructive to horse, harness, and vehicle.

CLINTON, N. Y.

OPENING OF TWO "SILOS" AT THE APPLETON FARM, AT IPSWICH, MASS.

On Monday, January 2d, there was a meeting of agricultural people at the farm of Mr. D. F. Appleton, in Ipswich. The occasion was the opening of two silos prepared by Mr. Appleton, in September last. Mr. Appleton gives much attention to stock and takes pleasure not only in this specialty, but in the pursuit of farming and in experimental agriculture. He not only takes pleasure in the various branches of the agricultural pursuit, but apparently enjoys the company of his farming friends. On the present occasion, therefore, a committee of the Ipswich Farmers' Club were present and Mr. Benj. P. Ware, president of the Essex Agricultural Society, besides other guests, who knew very well that, however unpropitious the snow-storm which had just ceased, a warm hospitality would quite compensate for any drawbacks in the matter of weather. The two silos in the barns were opened and the cattle fed with the contents, a hospitable lunch was partaken of, an informal talk ensued among the farming people present, and the guests then departed for their homes. It is the object of this sketch, which we copy from the Salem *Gazette*, to record such facts and ideas in connection with this little gathering as may be interesting to farmers.

(1.) *Mr. Appleton's Silos.*—These two silos were filled in September from the product of about four of the six acres planted. The manure was spread and harrowed in, and the corn planted with an Albany planter and hoed with a hoeing-machine. The yield of six acres varied from twenty to fifty tons to the acre; but the yield of four acres with which the silos were filled was about forty tons to the acre, which is easily attainable. The land was planted with Southern horse-tooth corn, some of which grew thirteen feet in hight. When harvested, the corn was cut with a Baldwin cutter, which Mr. Appleton considered good enough, whether there is any better machine or not. The corn was intended to be cut to a gauge of half an inch; but the contents of the largest silo were cut larger than this, in consequence of the breaking or disarrangement of the first machine which he used, which was not the Baldwin. The cutting was by one-horse-power, but steam-power is recommended.

The large silo was 25 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 15 feet deep. The smaller silo was about half those dimensions. Both were loaded with rocks, and the shrinkage in bulk, in consequence of the pressure, is about one-third. The large silo, owing to certain unpropitious circumstances, occupied about eleven days in the filling; and to this fact is attributed any inferiority in the condition of its contents, as compared with the other, which occupied only two and a half days in filling. On opening the large silo, three inches of the top was found to be unfit for use—this being the usual experience. In some places this was found to be the case down the sides, but in others the ensilage was as good as in the middle of the heap. The sides were of plank not cemented. In the small silo the sides were of wood, with a thin coating of cement. In this the outer edges, to the depth of some inches, were in a state of decay. The contents of the two, however, were in general good condition, that of the small silo being the best, provided there was choice enough to be worthy of mention. The large silo may have bordered upon an advanced state of acidity described in Professor Goessmann's paper (which is appended), but the other was in about the requisite condition. The contents of the largest, however, met with a favorable, if not enthusiastic reception by the animals. It was a new food to them, and farm animals, like men, often have to acquire a taste for a new diet. Accustomed to meal, the stock tried a little of the ensilage, and then looked up, as if it were not the food they had been taught by experience to expect. Some of them took hold of it with some little avidity, as if it supplied a craving. Quite a number licked their troughs clean and welcomed a new supply. Nearly all ate it with apparent willingness, and only one or possibly two absolutely refused it. These silos were constructed on the plan of Winslow Jones, of Portland—that of building into the cellar and one bay above with boards. It is a plan based upon cheapness and simplicity, and, therefore, within the easy attainment of every farmer.

(2.) *Mr. Ware's Experience.*—Mr. B. P. Ware, of Marblehead, gave his own experience, which was very favorable to ensilage. He planted four acres of Blunt's Prolific, a Southern corn, some of which grows to 15 feet in hight and some of which will weigh 9 pounds to the stock. He cultivated with horse-power and seven men and two horses were employed in harvesting; and these were necessary to keep the cutter running with a six-horse-power engine (which he ordinarily used for pumping water). He cut the ensilage at ⅜ths of an inch and applied to the silo a pressure of 1,000 pounds to a square yard. The silos were filled with the product of 4 acres of corn and 3 acres of rowen. In feeding, he gave 60 pounds a day or 2 bushels to each cow. His animals liked it. It increased the quantity of their milk and its quality is excellent. Mr. Ware's silo is thoroughly built of stone and is cemented, and he believes this necessary, in order to secure the best results with the least amount of labor.

(3.) *Some Points where Authorities Differ and where they Agree.*—Mr. Ware thoroughly believes that it is the best economy to build the silo in the most thorough manner, and that the most perfect success is attainable in no other way. He says that, unless the sides are well and thoroughly cemented, the air will obtain access to the ensilage and spoil it at the sides for a distance of about a foot. He considers this the cause of the spoiling upon the sides of Mr. Appleton's small silo, the cement being very thin and against wood. It is his opinion that, in the absorption of the moisture by the cement, the air finds admission and produces the rot for some little distance. In Mr. Appleton's wood silo the boards were planed and matched where the ensilage was in good condition. In Mr. Ware's opinion, if the boards had not been matched and planed this would not have been so. Mr. Appleton quotes Mr. Mills, of Pompton, N. J., to the effect that it is only necessary to secure proper safeguards against the action of frost; and that it is of no consequence whether the sides are cemented or not, provided a sufficient pressure is applied at the top. Mr. Mills recommends one ton to the square yard.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

When so skilled and careful a horticulturist as Mr. Samuel Miller, the originator of the Martha grape, the Captain Jack strawberry, and many other fine fruits in cultivation, can give such an endorsement of the Pocklington grape as the following in the *Rural World* it must, indeed, be a good thing, and we hope Brother Miller has not let his enthusiasm run away with his judgment. He shoots off his pen as follows:

"We have heard so much about the two new white grapes of the North, Niagara and Pocklington, that our curiosity was greatly aroused. The latter we have grown; but the former it seemed was not to be had, for love or money. Now, however, since reading Campbell's comparison, made at Boston, we feel as well without the Niagara. He says: 'Bunches larger than the illustrations and weighing more than a pound. Much the largest and most attractive white grape of native origin yet introduced, throwing the Niagara, which were exhibited beside it, entirely in the shade.'

"Recently I received from John Charlton, of Rochester, a small basket of Pocklington in most excellent condition, and nothing for a long time afforded us more pleasure. Although the fruit was taken from vines planted only twenty-nine months ago, and the vines left to overbear, for the purpose of ascertaining what they could do, some of the bunches weighed over half a pound and some of the

berries measured almost one inch in diameter. In quality it is, to my taste, just about good enough. It is somewhat like the Martha, but less foxy and better.

"We learn that Mr. Pocklington, the originator, sent four shoots to an exhibition, with three bunches on each, and the twelve bunches weighed eleven pounds. This has probably never been done before with any American grape. A peculiarity about it is that many of the smaller berries have but a single seed, while the average is but two, the larger berries usually three, and in one I found four. The seeds are small for so large a grape. Here is nearly all rich, sweet, buttery matter, instead of good part of the berry being composed of seed. If my judgment is correct, fourteen pounds of those grapes will make a gallon of wine, and it will make a good wine, without doubt. It will, however, be some years before much wine will be made out of it, for it will be in too great demand for the table.

"While the Martha has done nobly and thousands of acres are planted with it—and I need not be ashamed of having originated it—I now resign and give the palm to Mr. Pocklington. It is a stronger grower and looks as healthy as any vine I ever saw. I have no vines for sale, therefore no ax to grind; but simply write this so that those who intend to plant should not fail to plant it. It is a most beautiful fruit. The seeds can be seen if a berry be held between the light and one's eye.

"I have had the fruit since Oct. 28th, and now a bunch of it is fresh and sound. This, after traveling a thousand miles by express, tells what its keeping qualities are."—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE COST OF MODERN ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

EMPLOYERS, for example, seldom trouble themselves to inquire where the thousands of bedding and other plants come from that fill their parterres and borders during the Summer months alone; but, if their gardens had to be furnished by contract to their taste and wishes by some nurseryman, and they found that it would cost perhaps £400 or £500 simply to fill the beds of an ordinary flower-garden, they would see the matter in another aspect.

A moderate-sized garden will absorb twenty or thirty thousand plants, common and valuable, and we question if any one would contract to supply the same to the buyer's selection at a less cost than £10 or £20 per 1,000, and this does not take into account the keeping of the garden, but only the plants and planting of it.

We know one gentleman who pays a London furnisher £150 for furnishing his front hall and glass porch attached to his London mansion for three months during the season, and for which only common plants are used. The same gentleman's gardener supplies all the cut-flowers, many of them valuable orchids, during the same period, has to be on the alert to supply the country mansion every other month of the year, if necessary, with cut-flowers and plants on an extensive scale, furnish conservatories and greenhouses and keep them gay, which, if he was allowed to charge for at the same rate as the London furnisher or any other, would represent a sum of money greater than is incurred in keeping up kitchen-gardens, pleasure-grounds, flower-gardens, and houses together during the whole year.

The extension of fruit culture under glass has tended to increase the cost of gardening a good deal, but it has increased the profits, also, when the glass is utilized to its fullest extent. In houses for plants such as orchids, now becoming so popular and necessary that no lady or gentleman likes to confess being unacquainted with them, the case is different, for, managed as they should be, and much attention they need, they increase the expenses very considerably, without showing any substantial return on the face of it, save the rare blossoms now and then produced.—*The Garden.*

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

MOST failures in the cultivation of this exquisitely beautiful Spring flower result from the careless way in which the plants are taken up. Autumn is the most favorable season for transplanting, yet, when sufficient care is taken not to disturb the roots and to move them when the ground is wet, with as much soil as can be made to adhere, they may be transplanted at any time.

In its natural condition we find the plant shaded by pines and oaks, growing in a light sandy soil, intermixed with a good portion of vegetable matter. Similar conditions must be provided under cultivation, if we expect to meet with success. A mixture of common garden soil, sand, and leaf-mold makes a suitable border, and, where no spot can be found that offers sufficient natural shade during the Summer months, some leafy shrubs or a shelter of evergreen boughs may be made to serve as a substitute. During Winter the plants should have a light covering of leaves.—*American Garden.*

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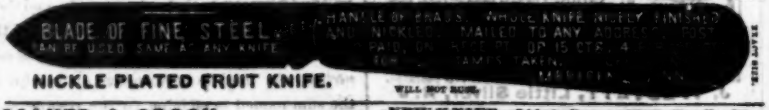

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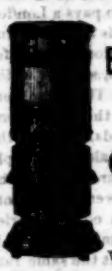

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